هكذا من الأصل

THE UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN SERIALS DIVISION

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الرأي»

Police clash with opposition in Mauritania

NOUAKCHOTT (R) — Riot police in the capital of Mauritania fired teargas at protesters who threw stones after an opposition rally, witnesses said. They said several demonstrators from the Union of Democratic Forces (UDF), the main opposition party in the country, were injured in the clashes on Thursday. The violence erupted after a rally in Nouakchott's municipal stadium held by the UDF, which alleged fraud last march in parliamentary polls. Militants, who began jeering at police and throwing stones, said they wanted to March on the presidential palace. President Maaouya Ould Sid'ahmad Taya, whose Democratic and Social Republican Party won 67 of the 79 seats in the country's first multi-party elections, has been accused of widening the split between the dominant Moorish community, fair-skinned Arabic-speakers, and black Mauritanians.

Bahrain: Qatari claim to ICJ wastes time

KUWAIT (R) — Bahrain's crown prince said in remarks published on Saturday Qatar's lone petition to the World Court last month wasted time in solving the territorial dispute between the two countries. In an interview with Sawt Al Kuwait newspaper, Sheikh Hamad Ben Isa Al Khalifa said he regretted that Qatar rejected Bahrain's proposal the two states should sign a memorandum on the dispute over a cluster of desolate but potentially oil-rich islands. As a result, he said, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) was now reviewing its own competence to judge Qatar's lone petition rather than looking at the substance of the case. "This is wasting time and effort and is contrary to the spirit and letter of the agreement reached by the trilateral committee," he said, referring to a committee chaired by Saudi Arabia which fruitlessly tried to mediate for five years. Qatar wants to limit the case to its own claim on the islands, many of which lie close to the Qatari mainland. Bahrain also wants its own counter-claim on part of the Qatari mainland to be into account. The dispute flared in 1986 when Qatar landed troops on the islands and arrested workers building a coastguard station for Bahrain.

Volume 17 Number 5056 AMMAN SUNDAY, JULY 19, 1992, MUHAREM 17, 1413 Price: Jordan 100 fils; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams

Congo holds 3 Israelis with military gear

BRAZZAVILLE (R) — Three Israelis arrested at Congo's main airport were carrying bullet-proof jackets, detonators and military radios, Congolese Television said on Saturday. The three men were detained on Thursday night when they arrived on a flight from Lisbon and Paris. The television said Congo police were tipped off by Interpol. Archbishop Ernest Kombo, head of the Central African Country's transitional parliament, said last month that the "losers" in Congo's democratic reforms were hiring mercenaries.

Iran reports morphine hauls

NICOSIA (AP) — Security Forces have seized 8.7 tonnes of morphine and arrested 24 traffickers over the past 12 months in northwestern Iran, the Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported Saturday. The agency said the information was disclosed by Mohammad Ali Aslanzadeh, commander of West Azerbaijan's police force which carried out the crackdown. Iran has been trying to curb widespread drug abuse for four years. But most of the hauls have been reported in eastern regions bordering Afghanistan and Pakistan. Possessing even small quantities of drugs, with intent to sell, carries a mandatory death sentence under Iranian law.

Israel, Benin restore diplomatic relations

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israel and Benin renewed diplomatic relations Friday making it the 18th African country to restore or form ties with the Jewish state in the past decade, officials said. Benin, like most African nations, cut ties with Israel after the 1973 war in solidarity with the Arab World. Since May, its West African neighbour Nigeria, as well as Angola and the Seychelles established ties with Israel.

Kurdish rebels kill three in Turkey

ANKARA (R) — Kurdish rebels killed three villagers and wounded three others in an overnight attack in southeast Turkey, Anatolia news agency reported on Saturday. The agency said the casualties, including two men in their 60s, occurred when Kurdish Labour Party (PKK) guerrillas raided the village of Kelekci in Diyarbakir province. Government-paid village guards opened fire on the attackers, who escaped. Police detained 14 PKK militants, two of them women, suspected of involvement in July 8 killings of two village guards in the southern city of Adana. They seized seven others in Kahramanmaras province in the southest, Anatolia said.

U.S. delegation to visit Somalia

WASHINGTON (AP) — A U.S. government delegation will travel to Somalia this weekend to call attention to a massive humanitarian crisis. Tens of thousands of Somalis are believed to have died from malnutrition or factional strife since last November, when clan rivalries left the country without a functioning central government. Leading the U.S. delegation will be Republican Senator Nancy Kassebaum and the head of the U.S. Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance, James Kunder. They will visit Mogadishu, the Somali capital, on Sunday and then travel to a needy area in central Somalia on Monday.

U.S. gets new aviation chief

WASHINGTON (AP) — Retired air force general Thomas C. Richards, sworn in Friday as the new chief of the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration (FDA), said he was committed to modernising the nation's air traffic control system. In a brief ceremony, Mr. Richards said the FAA, which oversees domestic and international airlines using U.S. airports, must be "future-directed" to cope with increasing congestion in the aviation system. Mr. Richards is the 12th administrator of the FAA since the agency has established in 1958.

Baker resumes his peace shuttle today

Combined agency dispatches

WASHINGTON — U.S. Secretary of State James Baker prepared to leave Saturday to try to revive stalled Arab-Israeli peace talks after Israel's new government removed some obstacles to peace.

For the globe-trotting dean of American foreign policy, it may be his last trip before the November elections. President George Bush is widely expected to pull Mr. Baker back to the White House to energise his flagging reelection campaign.

The five-day Mideast trip starting Saturday could provide a suitable crown for Mr. Baker's ceaseless diplomatic efforts. It represents his best chance since post-Gulf war talks began last October for a break-through in the Middle East problems.

Israel's new Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin has demonstrated a readiness, not seen under years of the former right-wing Likud government, to ease tensions with Palestinians and Arab neighbours.

Mr. Rabin has pledged not to "lose precious time" in negotiating an interim agreement with Palestinias and has set up a meeting Tuesday in Cairo with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak that could give the process a lift.

The last round of Arab-Israeli negotiations was held in Washington three months ago. Rome is the designated site for the talks to resume, but no date has been set.

Mr. Rabin's order to slowdown settlements — there are to be no new contracts for Jewish housing on the occupied West Bank and in Gaza — prompting Mr. Mubarak to arrange the summit with Mr. Rabin and could improve Israel's chances of getting U.S. guarantees for $10 billion in bank loans.

Mr. Baker is likely to take up Israel's long-denied request for U.S. aid with Mr. Rabin and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres in light of the suspension of new contracts. President Bush has been demanding a halt to settlements in the occupied territories as a precondition to helping Israel borrow the money.

The loans would be used to help absorb tens of thousands of new immigrants. Mr. Bush, seeking reelection, could improve his standing with supporters of Israel by providing the guarantees, and Mr. Rabin's slowdown of the settlements might give him an opening.

A group of 193 House of Representatives, Democrats as well as Republicans, urged Mr. Bush in a letter to submit a loan guarantee package to Congress and support its enactment this session.

"As a new government forms in Israel, we urge yon to use this opportunity to take immediate action to aid the immigrant Jews in Israel who have arrived from the former Soviet Union and to rebuild U.S.-Israeli relations," the letter said.

The possible granting of the loan guarantees to Israel promised no easing of tensions with Syria, however. Its official daily newspaper Tishreen on Saturday called on the United States to refrain from granting the loan guarantees and instead called on Israel to withdraw from the occupied territories.

It said what was needed from the Rabin government was "an announcement of a total halt to settlement activities and implementation of U.N. resolutions 242 and 338 requiring Israeli withdrawal from all Arab lands occupied in 1967."

In its first week in office, the Rabin goveroment defused a politically charged standoff at the West Bank's largest university on Friday, with the army ending a four-day siege in exchange for six

(Continued on page 5)

Iraq digs in its heels against U.N. inspection of ministry

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq heaped fresh scorn on U.N. weapons inspectors Saturday and official newspapers defiantly proclaimed that it would not back down in its latest stand-off with the Security Council.

In the latest in a series of street protests, a man set ablaze an effigy of U.S. President George Bush in front of cars in which rotating teams of inspectors have been waiting to search the Agriculture Ministry since July 5.

The government newspaper Al Jumhouriyah said U.N. envoy Rolf Ekeus, who arrived in Baghdad on Friday to try to break the deadlock, would be unable to win access to the ministry for the inspectors.

"The disillusioned envoy arrives, dreaming of a mission that cannot be negotiated," the newspaper said.

"We will not back down and let the stray dogs desecrate the ministry building," it added, quoting Agriculture Minister Abdul Wahab Mahmoud Al Sabbagh.

It said the inspectors, who want to search the ministry for documents on Iraq's ballistic missile and other arms programmes, were "infectious rats."

Mr. Ekeus, the official in charge of dismantling Iraq's weapons of mass destruction under the terms of the Gulf war ceasefire, is the second U.N. envoy to visit Baghdad to try to win access to the ministry.

Donglas Englund, head of U.N. field operations in Iraq, arrived last week but failed to make any breakthrough.

The United States and its Western allies in the multinational Gulf war coalition that ejected Iraqi troops from Kuwait last year, are considering their response with Washington refusing to rule out military action.

But Iraq says the ministry is a civilian installation and dismissed the inspection as an insult, an infringement of sovereignty and an American-inspired attempt to prevent any lifting of the trade sanctions imposed after its August 1990 invasion of Kuwait.

Al Thawra, the ruling Baath Party newspaper, said Saturday there would be no compromise. "Iraq's stand is firm and the inspection team will not be permitted to search the ministry building," it added, quoting an unidentified official.

Mr. Ekeus had talks on Saturday with Iraq's minister of state for foreign affairs, Mohammad Saeed Al Sahaf.

He declined comment afterwards. Earlier, he ruled out any compromise with Iraq. "I'm not here to negotiate," he said on arrival. "I have a message to the Iraqi government."

The inspectors have kept a constant watch on the ministry from U.N. cars since they were first denied access on July 5 — the latest in a series of standoffs over inspection rights.

Spokesmen at the U.S. Defence and State departments have

(Continued on page 5)

Scottish lawyer elected British Labour leader

LABOUR (R) — Britain's Labour Party, still reeling from its fourth successive election defeat, on Saturday elected Scottish lawyer John Smith as its new leader.

Mr. Smith, a 53-year-old bespectacled former finance spokesman, won by an overwhelming 91 per cent of the votes at a special conference of Labour members of parliament, party activists and trade unions who dominate the voting and party finances.

Mr. Smith replaces Neil Kinnock, 50, who quit after the shock April 9 election defeat to the ruling Conservative Party under Prime Minister John Major.

Mr. Smith, a deft power broker, had crucial backing from the unions.

His nearest rival, New Zealand-born intellectual Bryan Gould, won a mere 8.9 per cent of the vote.

The same union power was expected to give Mr. Smith the deputy of his choice — treasury spokesman Margaret Beckett replacing veteran Roy Hattersley who resigned with Mr. Kinnock.

Mr. Smith and Ms. Beckett, 49, are expected to keep Labour firmly on course with uncontroversial centrist policies rather than a new, more radical agenda.

In nine years Mr. Kinnock brought Labour back from the political graveyard, quelling left-right squabbles, jettisoning hard left anti-nuclear and economic policies.

He tried to turn Labour into a European-style social democratic party but ultimately failed to win over the electorate despite rising unemployment and bankruptcies in the longest recession since World War II.

In an attempt to tap what Mr. Kinnock called a "bedrock of compassion" among the British, Mr. Smith unveiled a package of proposed tax increases — even on modest incomes — to fund welfare and education.

Electors voted with their wallets in the general election.

Mr. Smith, a former barrister, is an incisive debater and should be a tough match for 50-year-old Major.

But behind him Mr. Smith has a divided party and must preside over an election post-mortem.

He must also confront doubles within Labour and outside about whether he is up to the job after a 1988 heart attack. During the leadership campaign he has made a point of taking camera crews along on walks up Scottish peaks.

Mr. Smith, married with three daughters, was educated at Glasgow University and was a lawyer before entering parliament in 1970.

He is one of the few surviving Labour figures to have experienced cabinet power with a spell as trade secretary before Labour was ousted from government in 1979.

Cyprus talks seen going well

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — Cypriot President George Vassiliou and Turkish Cypriot leader Ranf Denktash met Friday at a luncheon, a sign that political talks between representatives from the two sides were going well.

If sufficient progress is made separately with the two sides, then United Nations Secretary General Boutros Ghali plans to arrange face-to-face business sessions between the two leaders at a later date.

After the two-and-a-half hour lunch, Denktash pronounced it "excellent" and said, "We talked about everything."

Mr. Vassiliou, who emerged later, said, "When you have lunch and you are comfortable, you talk about various issues."

The Cypriot president, asked if he was optimistic about an agreement, said, "I will feel more confident when we sign an agreement."

Because of a news blackout, neither side discussed substance of the discussions.

Francois Giuliani, spokesman for the secretary-general, confirmed the two leaders were lunching with the U.N. chief in his dining room on the 38th floor of U.N. headquarters.

It was their first luncheon together.

A Jordanian plane being loaded with relief supplies for Somali refugees in Yemen.

Jordan sends supplies to Somali refugees in Yemen

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan Saturday sent the first Jordanian shipment of food and medical supplies by air to Somali refugees in Yemen and said that a similar shipment would be sent to Bosnia-herzegovina.

His Majesty King Hussein was at the airport to see off the plane with its crew wishing them success in their humanitarian mission.

The 16 tonnes of medical and food supplies and equipment were donated by the Jordanian Hashemite Charitiable Organisation (JHCO), the Health Ministry and the private sector.

Jordan had been seeking the proper channel to send relief supplies to the victims of war in Somalia since last month.

The JHCO said the deteriorating economic, social and health conditions in Somalia resulting from the civil war and a severe drought have led to starvation and epidemics in the Horn of Africa country.

JHCO Secretary General Abdul Salam Al Abbadi said King Hussein and His Royal Highness Prince Hassan had instructed that relief aid be sent to Somalia.

He said that another planeload of relief supplies would be flown soon to the Bosnia-Herzegovina. On its way back the plane will bring Jordanian citizens and students wishing to return to the Kingdom.

The King voiced deep appreciation of the efforts being exerted by the JHCO.

The organisation bas sent several shipments of relief supplies to Sudan, Bangladesh, Chechen-Ingush and Bosnia Herzegovina.

The food and medical supplies sent Saturday will go to Somali refugees now sheltered in Yemen.

Dr. Ahbadi said JHCO was studying the possibility of dispatching relief supplies to Somalis in Somalia itself.

Haidar Murad, member of JHCO, said the private sector would spare no effort in responding to the calls of King Hussein and Prince Hassan in extending emergency supplies to the needy.

He issued a strong appeal to the public in Jordan to contribute generously towards this noble cause.

Expelled Palestinians say they feared massacre at Al Najah

By Ayman Al Safadi
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Six Palestinian students who were expelled from the occupied West Bank on Friday have said that they had agreed to the Israeli authorities' decision to expel them in order to prevent an imminent massacre at Al Najah University in Nablus.

"We were sure at dawn (Friday) that some Israeli military leaders were planning to carry out a massacre and to force their way into the university campus," the six Palestinians said in a joint statement distributed to reporters during a press conference at the Palestine embassy in Amman Saturday.

"This compelled us to make a sacrifice by leaving the campus and accepting to leave our land in protection of 5,000 students (and) employees and to prevent a new massacre against our people," the statement said.

The students said they rejected expulsion as a policy because it is part of Israeli policy of "transfer."

Abdullah Daoud, 30, Nasser Oweis, 23, Majed Al Masri, 21, Bilal Dweikat, 29, Yasser Al Badawi, 21, and Mohammad Mutayem, 21, were expelled from the West Bank city of Nablus on Friday after Palestinian leaders and Israeli authorities agreed to the expulsion to defuse a four-day confrontation at Al Najah University, the largest Palestinian higher education institution.

Around 2,500 students and staff members who were besieged in the campus by Israeli army for four days could leave after the compromise solution was reached and Israel lifted a four-day curfew that it had imposed on Nablus.

Israeli soldiers surrounded the university on July 14 when students were holding their first council elections since the eruption of the intifada four and a half years ago. The Israeli army claimed that armed Palestinian

(Continued on page 5)

The six Palestinians who were expelled from the occupied West Bank Friday pose for photographers in Amman Saturday (Photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

Rabin due in Cairo Tuesday

CAIRO (Agencies) — President Hosni Muharak said Saturday that Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin will visit Egypt on Tuesday for "several hours" of talks on ways of giving a new impetus to stalled Middle East peace talks.

Mr. Mubarak made Egypt's first official disclosure of the visit at a meeting with Alexandria University faculty and students in the city.

"Rabin is coming to Egypt on Tuesday and will spend several hours with us," Mr. Mubarak said.

Mr. Mubarak noted this was Mr. Rabin's first trip abroad since taking office and said it reflects "appreciation of Egypt's international standing and its role in seeking a Middle East peace settlement."

Earlier Saturday, a government official said that three-way summit talks gronping Mr. Rabin and Mr. Muharak with U.S. Secretary of State James Baker may be held in Cairo next Wednesday.

The official said Mr. Rabin will arrive Tuesday for "a working visit the duration of which has not been determined."

But Mr. Mubarak's remark that Mr. Rabin will spend only several hours in Cairo appeared to preclude a three-way summit with Mr. Baker unless the secretary changes his itinerary.

Mr. Rabin's spokesman Gad Ben-Ari said earlier the visit was imminent.

"I confirm Rabin is going to Cairo in one of the next days," he said.

Mr. Rabin won power in national elections last month vowing to reach an agreement with Palestinians for self-rule in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip within a year.

In a speech to the Knesset on Monday, he offered to visit Arab capitals for negotiations, invited the leaders of Syria, Jordan and Lebanon to occupied Jerusalem and suggested immediate informal talks with Jordanian and Palestinian delegations in the Holy City.

"The negotiations are bilateral but I believe there are parties who can influence the parties talking to us," he told Israel Television last Wednesday. "We must utilise elements that can help the negotiations. I think the United States has a role and I hope the Egyptians can help as well."

The following day, his housing minister, Binyamin Bin Eliezer, ordered a freeze on new contracts for building in the occupied territories.

Mr. Muharak has met an Israeli prime minister only once since taking office in 1981 after President Anwar Sadat was assassinated. He saw Shimon Peres, now foreign ministr, in September 1986 in Alexandria.

His spokesman, Mohammad Abdul Moneim, said the atmosphere between the countries had

(Continued on page 5)

FIS lawyers plan to appeal court verdict

ALGIERS (Agencies) — Lawyers for Algeria's outlawed Islamic Salvation Front (FIS) leaders are to appeal to the supreme court following the fundamentalists' 12-year prison sentences imposed by a military court earlier this week.

The official news agency APS quoted lawyer Ali Yahia Abdul Nour as saying on Saturday the appeal would be lodged before next Wednesday, the deadline for such move.

It did not say whether the appeal was against conviction or sentence.

The principal accused, Abassi Madani and Ali Belhadj who headed the FIS, and their lawyers boycotted the trial.

Mr. Madani and Mr. Belhadj were found guilty on charges including attacking state security, punishable by death. Five other FIS men were jailed for four to six years on lesser charges.

The military prosecutor had asked the court to impose life sentences on Mr. Madani and Mr. Belhadj and 15 to 20 years for the others.

Earlier on Saturday, APS, quoted a source close to the prosecution at Blida military tribunal as saying it was also "seriously envisaging" appealing to the supreme court following the sentences.

Para-military gendarmes and an armed group fought a gunbattle into a second day in a forest in east Algeria on Saturday, Algiers Radio said.

The fighting, near the mountain village of Djamila, near Setif, started on Friday. It involved "an unknown armed group," the radio said. No other details were available.

In a separate incident, about 35 kilometres south of Djamila, gendarmes surprised a hiding fugitive and shot him dead as he tried to flee.

The man was named as "Sheikh Azzedine," and was known as an FIS "activist," the gendarmerie said. Ten of his companions were being hunted.

Security forces seized nine home-made bombs, ammunition, binoculars, and an "Afghan" military uniform in "Sheikh Azzedine's" hideout, said the official news agency APS.

It reported further arrests following clashes after Friday prayers in Algerian towns and cities as FIS supporters tried to demonstrate against the jailing of their leaders.

Five members of the extremist group, Tekfir oual Hidjra, who seek an Islamic state by violene, were also seized in Al Oued on the edge of the Sahara Desert.

They were trying to set fire to a mosque library, APS said.

Protests flared in Oran, Batna, Setif and several neighbourhood of Algiers, state radio reported.

Several FIS supporters were arrested during the incidents, authorities reported.

Army helicopters flew low over Algiers after gunfire rang out following weekly prayers in several fundamentalist strongholds, including Bab Al Oued, where at least two people were wounded and one killed.

The crackle of automatic weapons and crash of rifle fire split the night air as FIS supporters maintained their most serious challenge to the authorities in five months.

But their challenge failed to ignite the mass street protests that marked clashes last February and in June 1991.

"The FIS has not been followed," said Le Matin newspaper, echoed by Al Watan: "The 'street' has not followed."

"People think twice now before rushing out," said one resident.

"They don't want to be shot or sent to the Sahara," he added, referring to internment camps still holding over 4,000 militants despite the release of some 3,000.

Security Council condemns shooting of guard in Iraq

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The Security Council on Friday deplored the murder of a U.N. guard in northern Iraq and demanded an end to attacks against U.N. personnel

The guard, identified as Ravyana Dakia of Fiji, was shot at close range as he lay in his bed in Dohuk. He was the first guard killed since the world body began a relief effort in Kurdish areas at the end of the Gulf war.

"The council demands that attacks perpetrated against the U.N. guards contingent and other humanitarian personnel deployed in Iraq cease immediately," said the statement read by council President Jose Luis Jesus of Cape Verde.

The shooting on Thursday came after a series of attacks against U.N. personnel in Iraq. A confrontation is continuing between the Security Council and Iraq on weapons inspectors and other issues.

Iraq officials in Baghdad and at the United Nations denied all responsibility, saying the shooting took place in Kurdish areas where the central government had no control.

An Iraqi spokesman said U.S. and British officials and Kurdish guerrilla leader Jalal Talabani, head of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, wanted to implicate Iraq in the incidents.

The council was careful not to implicate Iraq and demanded that "maximum cooperation be extended by the authorities in the protection of U.N. personnel and in the implementation of the U.N. humanitarian programme in Iraq."

The attacker was believed armed with a pistol and fled after the shooting. U.N. officials in Iraq and Kurdish police are investigating the killing.

Iraq has mounted an offensive against Security Council resolutions, saying that no matter how much it cooperated in scrapping its weapons of mass destruction, the United States would make sure stringent U.N. sanctions remained intact.

Consequently Baghdad has refused to allow weapons inspectors to search for documents in its agriculture ministry, turned down U.N. terms for limited oil sales and boycotted meetings of a commission establishing a boundary line between Iraq and Kuwait.

It has also refused to renew an agreement providing for 500 U.N. guards and 600 aid workers to distribute relief supplies throughout the country.

The U.N. guards are lightly armed civilian security personnel who escort food relief convoys. For Iraq they apparently represent a symbol of Baghdad's defeat in the Gulf war and authorities maintain they are no longer needed.

The arrival of the guards in April 1991 permitted allied troops to leave northern Iraq where they had provided emergency aid to Kurdish refugees fleeing troops after they rebelled against Baghdad's rule.

Thursday's shooting follows a grenade attack against a guard residence last week that seriously injured two Austrians. That attack came two days after Danielle Mitterrand, wife of French President Francois Mitterrand, narrowly escaped injury when a bomb exploded near her convoy.

Secretary-General Boutros Ghali, in a letter to the Security Council before the guard was shot on Thursday, warned of increasing dangers facing U.N. personnel in Iraq and outlined all areas of Iraqi non-compliance with council resolutions.

"Accordingly I have considered it appropriate to apprise (the council) of the situation and of the serious implications these developments might have," he added.

The council is also watching a standoff in Baghdad between weapons inspectors and Iraqi authorities. The United States, Britain and France have consulted on what measures to take and are waiting for a report from Rolf Ekeus, head of the special commission in charge of destroying Baghdad's war machine, who is in Baghdad.

Mr. Ekeus is attempting to persuade Iraqi authorities to allow weapons inspectors into the agriculture ministry to search for documents on Iraq's ballistic missiles.

Woman may get vote, says Afghan prime minister

KABUL (R) — Afghan Prime Minister Ustad Fareed has said that women may get the vote under the new government because the right is consistent with Islamic principles.

"There is a basis for women to vote under Islam," Mr. Fareed told a news conference. "The only difference would be in the ways and means to achieve this goal."

Mr. Fareed said he hoped that when the country drafted a permanent constitution the right of women to vote would be included.

Rebel forces captured Kabul on April 25 and installed a new Islamic government three days later.

Women's economic and political rights in Kabul expanded under successive communist regimes during Afghanistan's bitter 14-year civil war.

But the new government is dominated by Islamic fundamentalists who have banned alcohol and forbidden women to appear in public with their heads uncovered.

There has been widespread concern among educated women in the capital that they would be denied the right to work in government offices or to participate in politics.

Afghanistan's ruling leadership council has spoken of holding elections, but has neither set a date for the voting nor announced a plan for the balloting.

Mr. Fareed said government security sweeps to remove armed troublemakers from the capital was to resume on Saturday.

Since Kabul fell, the city has been ruled by a patchwork of guerrilla groups and former government soldiers divided by religion, politics and ethnicity.

Ordinary citizens have been victimised by these armed men, who loot, kidnap and even murder with impunity.

Defence Minister Ahmad Shah Masood identified members of the Hezb-e-Wahdat Part as the next targets of the sweeps.

"They have been given until noon Saturday," Mr. Masood told reporters. "Then we will know what to do."

Hezb-e-Wahdat is an alliance of eight Shiite Muslim guerrilla groups, mostly ethnic Hazaras from the central highlands.

Its heavily-armed men occupy about 30 per cent of Kabul, mainly in the west and north of the city.

Over the past week, Wahdat and rival Sunni Muslim groups have engaged in firefights and kidnappings across the city.

EXPELLED: Five of the six Palestinians expelled from the occupied West Bank photographed at the King Hussein Bridge late Friday (Photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

Economics, emigres seen changing Israeli politics

WASHINGTON (USA) — A new, highly educated sector of the Israeli electorate voting for the first time and mounting economic pressures in Israel are changing the tempo of Israeli politics, a Hebrew University political analyst said Friday.

"This change ... which resulted in the election of Labour Party leader Yitzhak Rabin, is a positive development for the peace process," said Dr. Zvi Schuldiner, professor of political science at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Dr. Schuldiner, who has been in the United States for the past month doing political research on the U.S. electoral process, spoke to journalists and scholars in a briefing at the Centre for Policy Analysis on Palestine.

The scholar said that not only U.S. foreign policy decisions but mounting economic pressures in Israel have created a political climate for change in Israel. "The decision fo the Bush administration not to give Israel loan guarantees is one of the most important political development in the Israeli political system last year," Dr. Schuldiner noted.

"It's the first time many Israelis were confronted with the necessity of understanding that there is some price to the policies they are implementing in the occupied territories."

"The fact that the administration viewed the settlements as an obstacle for peace was not the real question — insofar as the United States continued to provide the means for the Israeli government to continue its policy of settlements building," he explained.

"The American step was easy to understand for most Russian immigrants — who were the main victims of this policy." He said 50 per cent of Russian emigres who voted for the first time are today unemployed. Many hold advanced degrees and possess highly professional technological skills. He said the remaining 50 per cent are largely underemployed in menial jobs as street sweepers or grocery baggers.

"The majority of Russian emigres are realising that they will not see a world related to their capacities. For them, it was much more clear" (than for other sectors of the electorate).

"For them, it was a question of putting two billion dollars into the construction of settlements in the territories instead of putting this money to work at building a society," he said.

Dr. Schuldiner said Mr. Rabin, as a symbolic gesture of commitment to move ahead on Middle East peace talks, has frozen new building contracts and construction, at least temporarily, in the occupied territories.

Asked by Dr. Clovis Maksoud why Mr. Rabin has not used the term "occupied territories" in his statements, Dr. Schuldiner said Mr. Rabin "doesn't speak of the occupied territories because he is saying 'this is up for negotiation ....' He would rather the peace talks began last week than this week...."

Dr. Schuldiner noted, however, that the Labour Party leader "has not frozen housing starts in Jerusalem." He said parties in the process have already agreed to resume peace talks in Rome, but a date has not been set.

Herzog: Turkey could play leading role in peace

ISTANBUL (AP) — President Chaim Herzog of Israel ended his visit to Turkey on Friday saying he hoped the mostly Muslim nation would assume a leading role in the Middle East peace process.

Mr. Herzog visited Turkey to mark the 500th anniversary of the Ottoman empire's granting of refuge to Jews fleeing the Spanish inquisition.

"Turkey is a principal state in the Middle East, for which reason we pay great importance to our relations with this country and are proud of it," Mr. Herzog told reporters after meeting with Turkish Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel.

"We discussed peace in the Middle East ... and I hope Turkey assumes the leading role in the Middle East peace process."

Mr. Demirel said he told Herzog the "Middle East peace initiative was an opportunity not to be lost."

Mr. Demirel added that Turkey and Israel "have the good will and want to further imporve bilateral relations."

Mr. Herzog, the first Israeli president to visit Turkey, was joined by his counterpart Turgut Ozal, cabinet members and leaders of the Jewish community at a gala banquet Thursday night to mark the 500th anniversary.

The party was hosted at Dolmabahce Palace, the home of the last Ottoman sultans.

Praising the peaceful coexistence of Jews with Muslim Turks for five centuries, Mr. Herzog said "I hope this positive rapprochement will be reciprocated by the Arabs as well."

In a videotaped massage shown at the banquet, President George Bush said the peaceful existence of the Jewish community in Turkey for 500 years was proof in itself that "Muslims and Jews could live together in harmony."

Sudanese rebels stop refugees fleeing

KAMPALA (R) — Sudanese rebels, hard pressed by a government offensive, are preventing up to 150,000 sacred and hungry refugees from crossing into Uganda to escape fighting in their nine-year-old civil war, aid officials said on Saturday.

One official, who asked not to be identified, said the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) was using the civilian population as a human shield against government attack.

"There are thousands of them out there and the only reason they have not crossed into Uganda is that the SPLA is preventing them," one official told Reuters in Kampala after returning from the area.

Refugees were blocked near the Sudanese towns of Nimule, Kajo Kaji nad Yei following the government capture of the rebel headquarters at Torit on Monday, he and other officials said.

Relief officials say the refugees feared army reprisals. Those fleeing Kapoeta said pro-government tribal militias had slaughtered scores of civilians when they entered the town.

The official who did not want his name or that of his relief agency mentioned accused the SPLA of using the civilian population as a human shield. "It's a ruthless tactic that has been used by rebels all over the world," he said.

The SPLA wants autonomy and a secular constitution for the mainly black Christian and animist south after years of what it sees as domination by the Arabised Muslim north.

It has lost 14 towns and villages since the government in March launched its biggest dry season offensive since the war started in 1983.

Some 22,500 refugees, about half of them young boys separated from their parents, flooded into Kenya after the army captured the SPLA-held town of Kapoeta in May.

This week the Khartoum military government, which seized power in 1989, said it would press on with its offensive to capture Kajo Kaji and hunt down SPLA chief John Garang.

The Uganda government and U.N. officials in Kampala say they expected a huge influx of refugees into Uganda following the collapse of Colonel Garang's headquarters at Torit.

"We are preparing for their arrival," one U.N. official said.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

Iraqi reportedly seeks asylum in Holland

KUWAIT (R) — The Kuwaiti News Agency (KUNA) reported on Friday that the manager of the Iraqi Airways office in Amsterdam has asked for political asylum shortly after arriving in Holland from Baghdad. KUNA quoted diplomatic sources in the Hague as saying that Mohammad Al Obeidi was at a camp for political refugees in the Netherlands awaiting the response of the authorities to his request. The KUNA report could not be independently confirmed. In January, Iraq's ambassador to the Hague, Safa Saleh Al Falaki, resigned his post and was given permission to stay in the Netherlands. The Dutch government said at the time Mr. Falaki had not asked for asylum but was given a residence permit for humanitarian reasons.

Shamir asks Bush to commute Pollard sentence

NEW YORK (R) — One of former Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's last official acts was to ask President George Bush to commute the life sentence of Israeli spy Jonathan Pollard, World Jewish Congress sources said on Friday. The sources said Mr. Shamir, who lost the Israeli general election, sent Mr. Bush a letter just before he left office asking for Mr. Pollard's sentence to be commuted. Mr. Pollard pleaded guilty in 1986 to spying for Israel and was sentenced to life in prison in 1987. He is in solitary confinement at the federal prison in Marion, Illinois, one of America's toughest jails. The Pollard case caused friction between the United States and Israel and Mr. Shamir asked the president for leniency for the self-confessed spy on humanitarian grounds. Mr. Pollard said he acted to help Israel and not hurt the United States when he transferred classified documents to the Jewish state.

UNICEF says polio eradicated in Morocco

RABAT (R) — Vaccinations have eradicated polio in Morocco and reduced infant deaths by 25 per cent, United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) Director-General James Grant said Friday. He told a news conference there had been no polio cases in Morocco for two years. Some 100,000 children under five died of infantile diseases in 1987 but vaccination has reduced the number of deaths by 25,000 a year after five years, he said. "Among infants under one year old, Morocco is more highly immunised than London, New York or Montreal... when I am in the U.S. I tell them: What are you doing, Morocco is way ahead of you," Mr. Grant said. He said the biggest infant killer in Morocco was dehydration caused by diarrhoea which claimed 20,000 lives a year. He said a family planning compaign sponsored by the UNICEF had reduced births by 100,000 a year. Official Moroccan figures put the birthrate at 2.8 per cent for the country's 25 million people.

International panel criticises Algerian trial

GENEVA (AP) — The International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) has criticised the trial of Algeria's top Muslim fundamentalists, saying it violated both Algerian and international law. A statement from the respected Geneva-based body cited two major flaws in the proceedings — that the trial took place before a military tribunal rather than an ordinary criminal court and that it was conducted behind closed doors. Susan Epstein, an ICJ spokeswoman, said Friday that the organisation was in close contact with defence lawyers who have said they want to appeal against the verdict. Islamic Salvation Front (FIS) President Abassi Madani and vice-present Ali Belhadj were both sentenced to 12-year prison terms for fomenting rebellion against the state. The prosecution had demanded a life sentence. Five other leaders of the banned front also received jail sentences. For the first time ever, the ICJ was refused entry to observe the trial. Ms. Epstein said the organisation had two jurists on standby in case they were allowed in during any appeals procedure. The ICJ is composed of 31 jurists from around the world and frequently sends observers to trials to check on the fairness of court processes.

U.S. asks court to let extradition stand

CINCINNATI, Ohio (R) — The U.S. Justice Department has asked an appeals court to let stand the extradition of John Demjanjuk to Israel, arguing that an Israeli court is the proper judge of whether he is the Nazi camp guard nicknamed "Ivan the terrible." The department argued that the appeals court, which ordered both the government and Demjanjuk's lawyers to submit papers after new evidence showed the retired Cleveland carworker might not be Ivan, no longer had jurisdiction. The department argued that the U.S. court no longer has jurisdiction in the 1986 extradition of Demjanjuk as he is no longer a U.S. citizen and is in Israeli custody. Demjanjuk's lawyers in Israel have appealed his 1988 death sentence to Israel's supreme court on the basis of sworn statements from 37 guards from the camp in Treblinka, Poland. The guards' statements, made to Soviet authorities before they were executed, suggested another man, Ivan Marchenko, might be the real "Ivan the terrible". The Ukrainian-born Demjanjuk has claimed he was a prisoner of war in Poland during the relevant period from 1942 to 1944, after he was captured by the Germans while serving in the Soviet army.

Greek-Cypriots stage vigil in divided city

NICOSIA (R) — Greek-Cypriots protested against Turkey's occupation of north Cyprus on Friday as leaders of the island's two rival communities held separate talks in New York with U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Ghali. In Nicosia some 200 demonstrators marched to the Ledra Palace checkpoint, the capital's only crossing point between the Greek-Cypriot south and Turkish-Cypriot north. A spokesman for the organisers, the socialist party Edek, said the demonstrators would stay there until Saturday noon. "The protest marks the anniversary of the Turkish invasion, but is also intended as support for the Greek-Cypriot political leadership in the New York talks," he said. Dr. Ghali resumed separate talks on Wednesday with President George Vassiliou, whose government controls the Greek-Cypriot south and Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash, who rules the north under protection from the Turkish army. The talks started on the anniversary of a 1974 coup in Nicosia which was orchestrated by the military junta then ruling Greece and provoked an invasion by the Turkish army.

Iran's security forces put up show of force

NICOSIA (AP) — Iran's security forces staged a show of force in several large cities Saturday in the wake of a wave of riots in recent months which have alarmed the government.

Tehran Radio, monitored in Nicosia, said that in Tehran, several officials attended a parade by thousands of paramilitary troopers in one of the capital's major squares.

Interior Minister Abdullah Nouri praised the forces for their constant vigilance against drug smugglers and "social vices," and protecting the Islamic republic's borders, the radio reported.

It said similar parades were staged in "many" other cities.

Earlier this week, Iran's spiritual leader, Ayatullah Ali Khamenei, decreed that Saturday be named "security forces' day," to show their "powerful presence."

Saturday's show of strength was seen as a warning to Iranians that any further protests will be ruthlessly crushed, as were the violent anti-government demonstrations in several major cities, including Tehran, Mashhad, Shriaz and Arak throughout June.

The riots marked an end to President Hashemi Rafsanjani's lengthy honeymoon with Iran's increasingly hard-pressed population following his July 1989 election.

The trouble was triggered by growing discontent over economic woes, the slow pace of Mr. Rafsanjani's promised reforms and the government's razing of shantytowns occupied by impoverished squatters around the country.

The unrest follows two years of economic reforms which have spawned high inflation and worsening economic hardship for most of Iran's 58 million people. Hundreds of protesters were reported arrested.

Eight alleged rioters' leaders were hanged last month after riots in the northwestern city of Mashhad, in which rampaging protesters torched government buildings and vehicles as well as banks.

The scale of the riots, unprecedented since the 1979 Islamic revolution, severely jolted government of President Rafsanjani.

But it has been determined not to show weakness and has warned that any more disturbance will be dealt with heavily.

Demolition teams are continuing to tear down illegally built shantytowns, underlining Rafsanjani's decision not to be diverted by threats of further trouble.

Mr. Rafsanjani's conservative supporters have blamed the riots on the government's easing of social strictures which have been in place since the revolution.

The conservatives, who swept Mr. Rafsanjani's hardline opponents out of parliament in a landslide victory in general elections held in April and May, have demanded an immediate crackdown on "liberal policies."

The paramilitary "Basij" forces, made up of volunteers fiercely loyal to the Islamic republic, have been mobilised along with the regular security forces.

Iranian sources say that signals tightening restrictions on personal and press freedoms.

That includes the dress code for women, which bans make-up and requires them to wear head-to-foot gowns known as chadors in public.

The crackdown, ending a period of comparative liberalism since Mr. Rafsanjani was elected in July 1989, is also likely to end tolerance of social interaction between the sexes.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

JORDAN TELEVISION
Tel: 773111-19

PROGRAMME TWO
17:30 ..... Michael Vaillant
17:45 ..... Des Chiffers et Des Letters
18:10 ..... La Chance Aux Chansons
19:00 ..... News French
19:15 ..... Magazine E.M6
19:30 ..... News in Hebrew
20:00 ..... News in Arabic
20:30 ..... Wings
21:10 ..... Documentary
22:00 ..... News in English
22:20 ..... Midnight Caller

PRAYER TIMES

04:04 ..... Fajr
05:36 ..... (Sunrise) Duha
12:42 ..... Dhuhr
16:23 ..... 'Asr
19:47 ..... Magireb
21:19 ..... 'Isha

CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Sweifieh Tel. 810740
Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 632785.
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590.
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440.
De la Salle Church Tel. 661757
Terrasanta Church Tel: 622366
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541.
Anglican Church Tel. 630851

Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 775261.
Syrian Orthodox Church Tel. 771751.
Ananian International Church Tel. 685326.
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel: 811295.
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 823824, 654932.
Church of the Nazarene tel. 675691.

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

Normal summer weather will prevail and winds will be northwesterly moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

	Min./Max. temp.
Amman	16 / 30
Aqaba	24 / 37
Deserts	15 / 33
Jordan Valley	22 / 36

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 30, Aqaba 36, Humidity readings: Amman 36 per cent, Aqaba 41 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:
Dr. Ahmad Dabash 791257
Dr. Tawfiq Qab'in 623029
Dr. Joseph Imsih 770560
Dr. Nidal Issa 691011
Firas pharmacy 661912
Fertdows pharmacy 778336
Al Ascna pharmacy 637055
Nairoukh pharmacy 623672
Al Salam pharmacy 636730
Yacoub pharmacy 644945
Shmeisani pharmacy 637660

IRBID:
Dr. Ali Sansman ..... (—)
Al Sharaa' pharmacy 275825

ZARQA:
Dr. Nash'at Ammari ..... (—)
Khalifeh pharmacy 985417

EMERGENCIES

Food Control Centre 637111
Civil Defence Department 661111
Civil Defence Immediate Rescue 630341
Civil Defence Emergency 199
Rescue Police 192, 621111, 637777
Fire Brigade 891228
Blood Bank 775121
Highway Police 843402
Traffic Police 896390
Public Security Department 630321
Hotel Complaints 605800
Price Complaints 661176
Water and Sewerage Complaints 897467
Amman Municipality Complaints 787111
Telephone Information (directory assistance) 121
Overseas Calls 010230
Central Amman Telephone Repairs 623101
Abdali Telephone Repairs 661101
Jordan Television 773111
Radio Jordan 774411
Water Authority 680100
Jordan Electricity Authority 815615

HOSPITALS

AMMAN:
Hussein Medical Centre 813813/32
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amn 644281/6
Akileh Maternity, J. Amn 642441/2
Jabal Amman Maternity 642362
Malkaa, J. Amman 636140
Palestine, Shmeisani 664171/4
Shmeisani Hospital 669131
University Hospital 845845
Al-Mussher Hospital 667227/9
The Islamic, Abdali 666127/37
Al-Ahli, Abdali 664164/6
Italian, Al-Muhajreen 777101/3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 775111/26
Amay, Marka 891611/15
Queen Alia Hospital 622240/50
Amal Hospital 674155

ZARQA:
Zarqa Govt. Hospital ..... (09)983323
Zarqa National Hospital ..... (09)900560
Ibn Sina Hospital ..... (09)986732
Al Hikma Modern Hospital ..... (09)990990

IRBID:
Princess Basma Hospital ..... (02)275555
Greek Catholic Hospital ..... (02)272275
Ibn Al Nafees Hospital ..... (02)247100

AQABA:
Princess Haya Hospital ..... (03)314111

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

ARRIVALS

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)

10:00 ..... Jeddah (RJ)
10:10 ..... Larnaca (RJ)
10:15 ..... Aqaba (RJ)
10:30 ..... Damascus (RJ)
10:30 ..... Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
10:50 ..... Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
17:45 ..... Cairo (RJ)
18:15 ..... London, Aqaba (RJ)
19:30 ..... New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
19:30 ..... Brussels, Paris (RJ)
19:55 ..... London (RJ)
19:25 ..... Ankara, Istanbul (RJ)
19:30 ..... Athens (RJ)
20:00 ..... Frankfurt (RJ)
20:15 ..... Berlin (RJ)
20:50 ..... Vienna (RJ)
21:00 ..... Rome (RJ)
05:00 ..... Riyadh (RJ)

Other Flights (Terminal 2)

12:50 ..... Muscat, Bahrain (GF)
20:35 ..... Cairo (MS)
14:40 ..... Moscow (SU)
16:55 ..... Larnaca (CY)
20:35 ..... Beirut (ME)
20:35 ..... Cairo (MS)

DEPARTURES

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)

05:00 ..... Madrid (RJ)
07:20 ..... Damascus (RJ)
08:00 ..... Aqaba (RJ)
08:30 ..... Berlin (RJ)
09:30 ..... Frankfurt (RJ)
11:50 ..... Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)
12:00 ..... Rome (RJ)
12:00 ..... Vienna (RJ)
12:15 ..... Ankara, Istanbul (RJ)
12:30 ..... Amsterdam, New York (RJ)
13:10 ..... Athens (RJ)
18:15 ..... Cairo (RJ)
21:00 ..... Riyadh (RJ)
21:30 ..... Jeddah (RJ)
22:30 ..... Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)
22:30 ..... New Delhi (RJ)
22:45 ..... Bangkok (RJ)
22:45 ..... Singapor, Jakarta (RJ)
23:45 ..... Sanaa (RJ)

Other Flights (Terminal 2)

10:00 ..... Beirut, Rome (AZ)
13:40 ..... Doha, Bahrain (GF)
16:00 ..... Moscow (SU)
17:45 ..... Larnaca (CY)
21:35 ..... Cairo (MS)

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in fils per kg.

Apple (red)	550/ 300
Apricot	400/ 350
Banana	500 / 450
Banana (Mukamaner)	550 / 500
Beans	380 / 360
Cabbage	90 / 40
Carrot	240/ 200
Cauliflower	170/ 120
Cucumbers (large)	70 / 40
Cucumbers (small)	130 / 80
Eggplant	150 / 30
Garlic	400 / 350
Lemon	700 / 600
Marrow (large)	120 / 60
Marrow (small)	220 / 180
Onion (dry)	130 / 80
Onion (green)	150/ 100
Oranges	400 / 350
Peaches	500 / 120
Peas	420/ 360
Plums	580/ 520
Pepper (hot)	240 / 180
Pepper (sweet)	160 / 100
Potato	160 / 100
Sweet Melon	240/ 180
Tomato	80 / 40
Watermelon	60/ 20

هكذا من الأصل

JD150,000 in loans approved

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Development and Employment Fund (DEF) Saturday announced its approval of JD150,000 loans to finance three income-generating projects to be implemented by social and voluntary organisations in Jordan.

According to a statement, the three projects will create 140 jobs and will be located at Zarqa, Jerash and Jabal Taj districts of Amman.

The first of these projects to be carried out in Zarqa aims at helping local poor families increase their income by allowing them to produce items that can be sold in the local markets. Women in these families will be involved in dress-making, tricot and embrodiery among other similar kinds of work, which will secure an annual income of JD10,000.

The second project, to be carried out in Jerash, is to be handled by the women's union there. It entails food and dairy processing and packaging and vegetable selling, a project expected to secure a JD6,000 annoal income for local inhabitants.

The third project, to be carried out at Jabal Taj district of Amman, entails health services for the local people. The DEF has lately received strong government support in order to initiate plans and programmes to help employ as many people as possible.

Crown Prince Hassan reviews Middle East with airstaff academy

Prince Hassan reviews region in address

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Saturday delivered an address to the airstaff academy in which he reviewed the different factors affecting the Middle East peace process and Jordan's role and continued efforts to attain a lasting and comprehensive peace.

The Crown Prince also referred to the current situation in the Arab World, noting that Jordan has always sought Arab unity and has always served as a haven for refugees and displaced persons.

Jordan has been received large numbers of people evicted from their homeland or people displaced from countries where they had been working and living for a long time. Jordan has shouldered humanitarian responsibilities and carried burdens beyond its abilities said the prince.

Crown Prince Hassan said that Jordan has been cooperating with the United Nations agencies and sharing with the world organisation its responsibilities in providing assistance and help in the implementation of U.N. resolutions.

The Crown Prince ooted that the Mediterranean and Middle Eastern zone could follow the model set by the Euroepan Confereoce oo Cooperation and Security in establishing stability and paving the ground for fruitful cooperation in the region.

Furthermore, the prince spoke about the reasons causing disputes among Arab states, noting that Jordan currently faces difficulties as a result of its adherence to its principled stand and its insistence to make independent decisions.

At the eod of the address, the Crown Prince replied to a number of questions related to Jordao's ecooomic resonrces, population and other issues.

Sharif Rakan Ghazi

King condoles Oudeh family

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Samrday visited the family of Mohammad Shaker Oudeh, the Royal Falcons pilot who with teammate Sharif Rakan Ghazi died in a plane crash Thursday during an air show at Amman Marka airport. Prince Hassan also visited the Oudeh family to offer condolences. The deceased, born in 1969 in Amman, had graduated from the Islamic Scientific College in 1987, and theo joined the Royal Air Academy. After completing his two-year military service in 1991, be joined the Royal Falcons. Oudeb was buried at the Royal cemetery in Amman.

Agreement reached to build 550 dunum tourist village at Aqaba

By Elia Nasrallah

AMMAN (J.T.) — A local firm has reached an agreement with the Aqaba Region Authority (ARA) to set up a tourist village (a holiday resort) along the southern beach of the port city of Aqaba to cater to the growing needs of tourists and visitors.

The Jordan Venture Project (JVP) company is to build the village on 550 dunums of land, setting op chalets of various sizes with all means of convenience aod facilities, including recreational and sports grounds built to the taste of the visitors, according to tbe agreement signed Saturday by ARA President Bassam Qaqish and the company's vice chairman of the board, Tayseer Wahbeh.

At the signing ceremony Mr. Qaqish said that the new project was part of a comprehensive plan adopted by ARA to develop Aqaba and to attract more visitors. He said that the project will now be set up at what is known as Sultan Qaboos district in the port city since the Gulf crisis is over and Aqaba is visited by hundreds of thousands of tourists each year from Jordan and abroad.

Royal Jordantan (RJ) tbe national airline and the Ministry of Tourism have been active in luring back tourists and an series of measures were conducted to organise trips to the port city by Scandinavian, Spanish, German and other European visitors each year, particularly in winter. Earlier agreements guaranteed weekly visits by Finnish tourists during the winter season.

Reuter has reported that investors were going ahead with plans to expand the rrresort which has some of the richest marinee life and most spectacular coral reefs in the rregion.

According to Ministry of Tourism estimates, the tourism industry accounts for 10 per cent of the nation's gross national product.

In a statement last year, Mr. Qaqish was quoted as saying that Aqaba was developing the virgin southern beach where coral reef reserves have been set up.

According to a company official, the multi-million dinar project is expected to be carried out in three stages, with the first one lasting 18 months.

The project, the first of its kind in Aqaba, will create between 200 and 250 chalets witbin the framework of a village that will have infrastructure and recreational and sports facilities.

The 550 dunum plot along the southern coast of Aqaba was sold by ARA to JVP for the purpose of implementing this vital project, which according to officials, is expected to absorb a greater oumber of visitors each year.

The company added that the chalets will be offered for sale to the public in a bid to belp boost tourism industry and tourism development in the country. The company established in 1989 bas been undertaking several major development schemes in the country.

Aerial view of Aqaba where a tourist village is to be built

HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

Special section to monitor urbanisation

TAFILEH (Petra) — The Tafileh Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Department has created a special section to monitor and control urbanisation at the expense of agricultural lands in the governorate. Department Director Saleh Jaradat said the sectioo will be coordinating with local municipal councils which lack the needed expertise in this field. Mr. Jaradat said the department has launched a campaign aimed at familiarising citizens with the effects of haphazard construction process. Citizens, he said, were urged to expand their buildings vertically instead of horizontally because of agricultural and financial reasons.

New department to fix prices on equipment

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Agriculture Fayez Khasawaneh Saturday announced the creatioo of a new department at his ministry to take charge of the task of fixing the prices of equipment used in farm productioo. The department will also deal with the prices of fertilisers, pesticides and other input materials.

Khasawneh reviews export problems

AMMAN (Petra) — Agriculture Minister Fayez Khasawneb met Saturday with a oumber of Jordanian vegetable and fruit exporters to the Arab World and reviewed the problems that impede export operations and solutions that can be found for these problems. The exporters said that exports were still going on but they complained of the low prices offered for their products. Discussion also turned to the prospects of exporting to Eastern European countries. A ministry official said that the Lebanese governmeot bas promised to reopeo its markets for Jordanian products mainly for melons. In the past week, the Lebanese customs turned away Jordanian trucks with agricultural products.

WHAT'S GOING ON

JERASH FESTIVAL

- ☆ Concert by Lebanese artist Julia Butros at the southern theatre of Jerash — 9 p.m.
- ☆ Arabic poetry recital at the Royal Cultural Centre — 5.30 p.m.
- ☆ Ballet performance by the Royal Cultural Centre (RCC) ballet group at the RCC, Amman — 8 p.m.

Youth Minister Saleh Irsheidat inaugurates youth camp activities

Minister stresses the role of youth in developing Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — Yootb Minister Saleh Irsheidat Saturday deputised for Her Majesty Queen Noor Al Hussein in inaugurating Al Hussein Youth Camp activities At Ajlooo, atteoded by young Jordanian women working abroad.

Addressing the ceremony the minister stressed His Majesty Kiog Hossein's keenness on promoting the role of youth. He conveyed to the participating womeo greetings from the Queen wishing them success in their endeavours.

The six-day camping activities are attended by 70 women who will be attending seminars, taking part in practical voluntary work in Ajloun district and visiting Jordanian families and touring various economie projects and archaeological sites. The participants will also be meeting with important Jordanian personalities and officials from the publie and private sector.

The minister told the meeting that the youth account for 70 per cent of the Jordanian population and therefore they are at the centre of ioterest in the socio-economio development process.

The minister reviewed programmes and activities being implemented by the youth ministry including the camps in Ajloun and other areas.

He referred to plans for organising a general gathering for youths from the Arab countries to be beld in Jordan in the coming mooth as part of the ministry's main projects.

Irbid governor Fayez Al Abbadi and a host of local notables and members of the public, as well as Ministry of Youth officials, attended the opening ceremony.

Americans move into embassy

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The American embassy moved into its oew quarters last week, consolidating its seven separate buildings into one $47 million complex of Jordan Valley palm trees and office space.

The desert-castle looking complex is larger in area than the previous embassy, but the staff-size remains the same, said Johnathan Owen, counselor of embassy public affairs.

The embassy complex, inaugurated July 4 on the nation's 216th anniversary of independence, includes offices, such as United States Aid (USAID) and United States Informatioo Ageocy (USIA), a 100-seat waiting room for people applying for visas, a swimming pool, restaurant, mechanical workshops and tennis and basketball courts.

The ambassador's official residence is also inside the compound, said Mr. Owen.

Mr. Owen said he was pleased with the monumental move and said Abdoun was chosen because "it was the only place where they could purchase suitable land."

He added that he did not think the new location would deter visitors or visa-seekers.

But poor public transport to Abdoun could lower the number of about 250 weekly visitors who read books and watch news programmes at the former American Cultural Centre near the Third Circle.

Taxi cabs are scarce and only one bus line services the area.

"One bus line is not enough. People prefer the old location. It's easier to reach," said a centre employee.

The library, to open next week, has the same number of books bot is more spacious, making room for possible expansion. The auditorium also has been englarged from about 40 seats to 200.

Mr. Owen said the ceotre also plans to buy a data base for research for library users.

Bot whether the move to Abdoun will deter visitors or not is too early to tell.

Abdoun is one of Amman's wealthiest suburbs where the cost of one square metre of land in the past two or three years has risen from JD 25 to JD 175. The streets are wide, a new airport road is being developed and even Pizza Hut plans to set up its ovens in the area.

Transportation may soon follow.

"The whole area is coming to life. It has prestige and image. It counts," said Nidal Sandi, an Amman realtor.

As one lone cab driver in the embassy area said; "when the American complex and Abdoun become more settled I plan to hang around."

RJ "harbouring plans" to expand its operations

By Laney Salisbury
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN—Cash-strapped Royal Jordaoian is "harbouring plans" to spread its wings to Japan and has "hopes" to land in Australia, where there are three RJ booking agents but no flights, said Corporate Affairs Vice Presideot Nisar Aryne.

If inaugurated, the three new routes would tally 47 RJ destinations.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, Mr. Aryne added that the airline is "bracing itself," however, for a 25 per cent reduction in its services to Saudi Arabia. The Gulf state is one of its more profitable routes.

Mr. Aryne attributed tbe threat of reduction of five of its 10 Saudi services to politics and traffic.

But part of the loss in revenues brought about by such a move, could be covered by its Yemen route, announced in early July.

"Yemen has a good future since its unification in 1990," Mr. Aryne said, adding that flying to the sooth penninsula country is part of "RJ's goal to serve all Arab capitals."

With the discovery of oil in southern Yemen and the development of a free trade zone, Mr. Aryne said he believes more businessmen will be interested in visiting and investing in Yemen, populated by 11 millioo people.

On June, 26, the airline began twice weekly non-stop flights to Berlin oo its Airbus A310 aircraft. That route complements the four weekly flights between Amman and Frankfurt and is expected to enhance commercial relations between Jordan and the oorthern and eastern parts of Germany, according to the airlines monthly newsletter.

The Berlin route follows the June 18 launch of flights to Jakarta and last year's Colombo, Sri Lanka, route.

Mr. Aryne added that RJ will not restart its LA and Miami flights, suspended in 1989.

Chicago, however, will soon reopen, making it the second destination in America, following New York.

Although traffic in general is picking op for RJ following the Gulf crisis, it is working on turning its engineering and maintenance base into a profit centre.

Mr. Aryne said the $60 million maintenance centre could earn $10.5 million from ootside work this year. Already the centre has overhauled the jets of Yemen, Sudan, one of Egypt's two airlines and U.S. chartered operators, earning the airline $9.17 million in 1990.

"We are trying to organise it as a profit centre. We have the available manpower because of a reduction in services," the executive said. RJ employs 5,000 people.

The Simulator Division is also being used to boost revenoes. RJ just won a contract to train Pakistani pilots oo its A310 simulator bought in 1989. In past years the simulators have earned the airline $1.3 millioo from contracts with countries that included Turkey, France, Libya and Germany.

The airline's three other simulators are "fully booked" by regional airlines,' be said.

Apart from operations, Mr. Aryne said the national airlines and the Jordanian government need to focus on tourism.

"Tourism is a low priority on the government budget. Jordan has reasonable infrastructure but we are unknown abroad.

"The whole country gains from tourism, the airline, hotels and businesses," he said.

And, if toorism increases, "traffic volume will gallop," the executive added.

RJ to fly to Bulgaria

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan and Bulgaria have reached agreement oo organisiog air transport through Royal Jordanian RJ and the Bulqan (Bulgarian) airways.

This was annoooced bere Saturday by Civil Aviation Director General Ahmad Jweiber upon his return from Sofia where he held talks with civil aviation authorities.

The two sides are soon to initial an agreement organising regular flights between Amman and the Bulgarian Capital, said Mr. Jweiber in a statement carried by the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

Mr. Jweiber said he conducted talks with Bulgarian officials on bilateral cooperation in civil aviation.

Visiting Libyan envoy brings message of appreciation

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Libyan envoy Saturday arrived in Amman by road from Syria on a three-day visit to Jordan. In a statement upon arrival, the envoy, Abdul Razzaq Sousaa, said he was carrying greetings to His Majesty King Hussein from Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi and appreciation to the Jordanian people for their support of Libya in the face of the external threats.

Jordan has always extended a helping hand to the Libyan people and the latest manifestation was represented in a visit by a parliamentary delegation to Tripoli led by Lower House Speaker Abdul Latif Arabiyat to take part in the people's coogress, said the envoy.

Mr. Sousaa saluted all the unions and organisations as well as a delegatioo which visited Libya to express support for the Libyan people, a move deeply appreciated by the Libyan leader and people, be said. Referring to the situation in Libya, the envoy said I would like to reassure the Jordanian public about Libya despite the air embargo imposed on the country and its people, and despite the danger Libya is facing due to the acute shortages in equipment needed for education and health.

Libya is in bad need of technological equipment for its developmeot projects and these are in short supply because of the embargo oo Libya, said the envoy.

The U.N. air embargo oo Libya was clamped last March after Tripoli failed to respond to a U.N. Security Council demand that two Libyans wanted by the United States and Britaio for their alleged involvement in getting a bomb on a plane that crashed in Scotland in 1988 be handed over.

The Security Council also asked countries to reduce the oumber of Libyan diplomats in their countries.

In the latest developments in Libya versus the United Nations affairs, a U.S. jury Friday found pan-American World Airways, which lost the plane in Scotland, guilty of willful misconduct for lax security before the 1988 bombing over Scotland that killed 270 people.

Dr. Arabiyat and a oumber of parliament members, as well as local Jordanian officials, welcomed the Libyan envoy upon his arrival in Ramtha, the town near the border with Syria.

Lower House Speaker Abdul Latif Arabiyat meets visiting Libyan envoy

CONDOLENCES

George Hawatmeh, Abdullah Hassnat, Ica Wahbeh deeply mourn the tragic and untimely death of Sherif Rakan Ghazi Nasser and convey their heartfelt condolences to his parents, Sharif Ghazi and Sharifa Hazaimah, and all members of his bereaved family.

May his soul rest in peace.

Public invitation to an exhibition by the famous Indian fashion designer

Riena Hirnandoni

On occasion of the visit of

Riena Hirnandoni

the internationally famous fashion designer for Jelbab (traditional Arabian gowns),
Rashed Trade Establishment have the pleasure to invite you for the grand opening of the special exhibition of her well known silk handmade Arabian gowns, on Monday, July 20th, 11:00 a.m. at Regency Hotel.

Contact:
Rashed Trade Establishment
Tel.: 688610, 684160

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation
Established 1975

جوردن تايمز يومية عربية سياسية مستقلة تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية

Chairman of the Board of Directors:
MAHMOUD AL KAYED

Director General:
MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor-in-Chief:
GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Editorial and advertising offices:
Jordan Press Foundation,
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.
Telephones: **667171/6, 670141-4**
Telex: **21497 ALRAI JO**
Facsimile: **661242**

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays. Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

Trip could pay

WHEN U.S. Secretary of State James Baker arrives in Israel today he will meet a crowd much different from that he used to meet: Foreign Minister Shimon Peres instead of David Levy, and, more importantly perhaps, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin instead of Yitzhak Shamir. Now that a major stumbling block, in the path of the peace process, namely Shamir and his Likud bloc, is removed from the scene, Baker could work on removing other obstacles that impede progress and limit the scope of the hoped-for settlement which should be based on the U.S.-backed principle of "land for peace." Shamir has himself admitted that he wanted to drag on the talks while continuing to settle the occupied territories, creating in 10 years or so a fact on the ground that would sabotage the concept of land for peace. Now, the new Israeli prime minister has committed his government to granting the Palestinians self-rule in less than a year and has also expressed his willingness to negotiate land for peace.

The change in the Israeli political scene, for which the Bush administration takes some credit, must be very rewarding for U.S. policies in the region and especially for Baker's efforts. However, the secretary of state must remember that despite the change in the Israeli government, no actual progress has been made yet in the peace process itself. Arabs and Palestinians are very apprehensive. They fear that the change in Israel might only help mend U.S.-Israeli bridges at the expense of the Arab side. For us to drop our apprehensions, Israel needs to show some deeds rather than just issue policy statements. One area where the Israelis could demonstrate their good intentions is the issue of settlements. While hearing encouraging, but conflicting, reports on halting part of settlement building, the Palestinians and the Arabs would find it extremely difficult to deal extremely positively with the peace talks if Jewish settlement activity is not halted altogether. And this is probably where Mr. Baker can be most constructive and useful. This is because the Rabin government as well as the Bush administration would both want to score, each for its own reasons, on the issue of the $10 billion loan guarantees that the U.S. denied the Shamir government. At the time the U.S. froze talks with Israel over the loan issue, it was over Israel's refusal to commit itself to halting settlement which the U.S. considered to be a major obstacle to peace. A total halt of settlements would therefore be both a boost for the peace process and a major bloc in confidence-building between the two parties.

We are sure that if Baker could secure a halt to settlement building before he leaves Israel for Damascus Monday he would find Arab parties in a more comfortable position and confident enough to listen better to what he has to say and propose.

In his inaugural address to the Knesset last Monday, Rabin warned the Arabs that there is only one victor in wars but two in peace. That could be most true for an Israel that could gain the most from peace. For that Israel must always make the first step.

ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

AL RA'I Arabic daily Saturday discussed the coming visit to the Middle East region by U.S. Secretary of State James Baker and said that on the face of it the tour aims to give impetus to the Middle East peace process. But in fact Washington is concerned to boost the image of the Bush administration in the current presidential campaign through achieving a breakthrough in the Arab-Israeli negotiations, said the paper. Any breakthrough in this respect can only give Mr. Bush an edge over his opponents in the campaign, said the daily. The paper said reports indicate that Mr. Baker is coming to discuss the question of granting Israel a $10 billion loan guarantee as a reward for choosing the Labour government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin to run the affairs of Israel. Mr. Baker should be reminded that Israel's decision to freeze part of the settlements can by no means achieve any result and can never give impetus to the peace process, for this announcement Mr. Rabin and his government should not be rewarded by the loan guarantees, the paper warned. It said that the Rabin government has not yet explicitly announced Israel's intention of pulling out of the occupied lands in implementation of U.N. Security Council resolutions and has not recognised the rights of the Palestinians in their homeland. It is true that the Arab-Israeli conflict is becoming a catalyst in the presidential elections, but Washington should handle the issue carefully and in a balanced manner so that it does not damage the peace process, called the paper. It said that the building of peace requires respect for the international legitimacy and implementation of U.N. resolutions in full. The paper said that no reward should be given to Israel unless it abides by the requirements of peace, not by mere words but by deed.

SAWT AL SHAAB daily said that Mr. Rabin's success and his formation of a government in Israel have no doubt quickened Mr. Baker's visit to the region. Washington has waited for this moment in order to use Mr. Rabin as a means for stimulating the deadlocked Middle East peace process because such a move can brighten the Bush administration's image before the world and gain the American president some credibility in the eyes of the American voters, said the daily. The paper said that Mr. Baker is certain to demand the Zionist lobby in the U.S. to support President Bush and this request would not be without a price. The paper said that Mr. Rabin would certainly demand the loan guarantees and support for his policies from the U.S. administration. The coming days will expose the truth about the U.S. intentions and will reveal whether the U.S. administration in a position to demand that Israel implement U.N. Security Council Resolution 242, which calls for Israel's withdrawal from Arab lands occupied since 1967 and the exchange of land for peace with the Arab countries, the paper said. What the Arabs expect from Mr. Baker in his coming tour is a serious effort to force Israel to comply with the requirements of permanent peace, based on justice, regardless of any other consideration, said the daily.

Sunday's Economic Pulse

By Dr. Fahd Al Fanek

Unemployment reduced real wages

Unemployment is obviously a serious economic and social problem. It is the duty of any responsible government to take all possible measures to reduce unemployment to a maximum level of 5 per cent. Five per cent unemployment is considered a natural rate needed to accommodate growth and secure reasonable availability of labour, to cater for new projects and normal turnover of manpower.

However, unemployment higher than 5 per cent has its useful aspects from the macroeconomic viewpoint. In an environment of high unemployment workers are more careful to stay longer in their jobs because they know how difficult is to find another job. It also makes workers more satisfied with lower wages. Lower wages in turn help the augmentation of domestic investments and make the country more attractive to Arab and foreign investors. With less expensive labour industry, agriculture and services become more feasible and profitable. Domestic products become more competitive in the local market and in foreign markets as well.

In the case of Jordan, the purchasing power of the Jordanian dinar declined substantially after the crisis of 1988 and the creeping devaluation of the currency during 1988 and 1989 by around 50 per cent. This step was unavoidable as part of the economic adjustment process to revitalise the economy, curb consumption, reduce foreign imports and promote national exports.

Labourers, in particular, and wage-earners, in general, are most sacrificed in this respect. They were and are obliged to accept lower wages due to the high unemployment rate which was and is still prevailing.

Devaluation of any local currency is normally followed by an increase in wages, as happened in most developing countries. This, in effect, neutralises and offsets the impact of devaluation. However, the devaluation of the Jordanian dinar in 1988/1989 did not lead to any major increase in nominal wages and salaries, neither in the public sector nor in the private sector. If we exclude inflation, as measured by the cost of living index, we find that the Jordanian worker and employee accepted lower real wages, thus contributing towards the success of the economic adjustment, but at a high price paid from their standard of living, which was not that high any way.

Available figures and statistics indicate that unemployment in Jordan rose to 16.6 per cent in 1988 and 18.3 per cent in 1989, while the cash wages rose an average by 4.2 per cent in 1988 and another 2.7 per cent in 1989 respectively, while the real wages actually declined by 22.9 per cent in 1988 and again by 11.1 per cent in 1989.

The above figures and ratios indicate that the standard of living of the Jordanian working class in 1989 was 31.4 per cent below the level of 1987. While the overall decline in the standard of living of the Jordanian people in general dropped by 22.1 per cent only. Unemployment was thus responsible for the reduction of real wages in the country at a rate that exceeded what could have taken place due to the economic crisis and the general rise in the cost of living.

This outcome is undesirable from a social point of view, but it was very much needed from an economic point of view. It was a major, albeit involuntary, sacrifice as a price for reforming the economy and achieving a healthier economy that can recover and resume growth.

Economic reform and adjustment are very costly in the short run from a social point of view; nevertheless, it is worth the price if we wanted better future, sustainable growth and a higher degree of economic independence and self-sufficiency.

Putting off reform may prove to be more costly and an invitation to crisis, shortages, higher unemployment and painful drop in the standard of living.

A nuclear dilemma looms for peace-prone Israel

By Enrico Jacchia

ROME — The big test for current Israeli strategic thinking may come soon. It is an issue inextricably linked to the peace process and to the new government's line both in foreign policy and in military doctrine. Yet the issue was not raised in the recent election campaigning, nor is it being publicly discussed now.

Possession of a formidable nuclear force is central to Israel's strategic thinking. In conversations with political and military leaders in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, I was struck by the fact that very few seem to be prepared to renounce that force. But is Israel's possession of the bomb compatible with a Middle East peace settlement?

More concretely, how can an Israeli government realistically believe that it will be able to maintain a nuclear arsenal in the Middle East unchallenged for years, when startling reports of nuclear weapons transfers from the former Soviet Union have been circulating for months? When the effective control of nuclear materials in the republics of the former Soviet Union raises many uncertainties? When the brain drain of abysmally low-paid weapons experts from the Eastern countries increases dramatically the risk of proliferation?

Israeli strategic thinking has relied on the nuclear "force de frappe" since it became evident to military leaders several years ago that the country had reached the limit of quantitative growth in its military forces. Manpower is an insuperable constraint. Moreover, massive selling of conventional military hardware by the successor states of the former Soviet Union and by former East bloc countries has convinced Israelis of the futility of any effort to compete with the Arabs in a conventional arms race.

Having realised that, Israel also decided that an extension of the arms race to the area of nuclear weapons was incompatible with its security. So an Israeli air raid destroyed the Iraqi Osiraq reactor.

Ignoring international criticism, Israel could hold to such a posture as long as the Arab states had an indisputably hostile attitude. And now? While the peace process develope, those states could give further impetus to their civilian nuclear energy programmes. That, in time, would confer the capability to produce nuclear bombs. (A nuclear plant, by burning its fuel, produces electricity but also plutonium that can be reprocessed for nuclear weapons).

In recent years, Israel has considered interfering with Arab nuclear plans through clandestine sabotage operations. That can hardly be an option any more. Even less could Israel act against a civilian nuclear reactor of an Arab country while negotiating a peace treaty with it.

A way out could be the establishment of a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone in the Middle East — an idea that has many supporters among Israeli strategists. The Israelis, however, would accept the establishment of such a zone only if mutual inspection procedures were adopted.

They want to be sure. They stress the uselessness of IAEA inspection that let the Iraqis begin building their nuclear military potential undisturbed. They advocate serious, intrusive inspection on neighbours' territory, the kind the United States carries out in the former Soviet Union. (American inspector teams, for instance, are permanently located near a major missile factory in the Urals).

This is precisely the difficulty. Such intrusive measures can be taken when there is a degree of reciprocal confidence — at the end of a peace process, not before.

In sum, the Israelis want peace and security. Peace may be possible and bring security, but it could be a long process. Meanwhile, if proliferation spreads to the Middle East, the Israeli nuclear arsenal will lose the absolute power of deterrence that it possesses now. Bombing a neighbour's attempts to go nuclear, it is generally admitted, is no longer an option. Thus, the capacity of guaranteeing security with a nuclear strike force fades away.

No wonder nobody dared raise the nuclear dilemma in the election campaign — International Herald Tribune.

Security and cooperation in the Middle East — a proposal

By Yezid Sayigh

Although the marked instability of the modern Middle East owes much to the legacy of Western colonialism and to the Palestinian and Arab-Israeli conflicts, its sources are in fact more varied and complex. The list is long: ethnic and national feuds, religious fundamentalism, political or territorial disputes, competition for resources, social and economic disparities, and the lack of legitimacy of governments and of the nation-state system itself.

The consequences have been all too apparent. Besides the bloodshed of the Palestinian-Israeli and Arab-Israeli conflicts, the region has been riven by wars in Iran and Iraq, the Horn of Africa, the Western Sahara, Chad and Kuwait. Horrific civil strife has also been a norm: the Lebanese and Sudanese civil wars, incipient violence in Algeria, the Kurdish insurrections in Turkey, Iraq and Iran. Further afield, confused security relations between the former Soviet republics, infighting in Afghanistan, and potential Turkish-Iranian rivalry in the Caucasus and Central Asia are set to impinge increasingly on Middle East stability.

The pattern of conflict has led to the militarisation of societies and economies throughout the Middle East, and to the acquisition of large conventional arsenals and, in certain critical cases, to the proliferation of non-conventional weapons. This has been fuelled actively by external powers, which have responded to the high "permeability" of the Middle East strategic system, bedevilled as it is by the complexity of sources of conflict and the multiplicity of local actors. The same factors have also created numerous linkages throughout the region, destabilising the strategic balance in any part of it whenever changes take place elsewhere in the system.

This inherent complexity makes it necessary to consolidate any resolution of the Palestine and Arab-Israeli conflicts by stabilising the wider regional context. One way would be to establish a wide regional body modelled on the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), to manage the military, political and strategic dimensions of an Arab-Israeli peace.

Constructing the CSCME

The "Conference on Security and Cooperation in the Middle East" (CSCME) would include all members of the League of Arab States (including the Palestinian state), as well as Israel, Iran and Turkey. It could be further expanded to bring in Ethiopia, Afghanistan and — given its proximity and special security problems arising from its partition and the presence of Turkish and British forces — Cyprus. The Central Asian republics of the former USSR might also participate, as full members of observers, depending on their status in collective agencies that might emerge in the future under Russian, Turkish or Iranian auspices.

In general, the fundamental criteria for inclusion would be geographical location and patterns of security relations, as well as shared concerns such as water, oil or access. Given their global role and close security relations with countries in the Middle East, the five Permanent Members of the United Nations Security Council could also be granted observer status in the CSCME. This would have the added advantage of involving the United Nations directly in the work of the CSCME, which role could then be replicated in the various committees and agencies to be formed within it.

The CSCME would act as a multilateral forum covering the entire region, to discuss and agree shared guidelines on several "baskets" of issues, principally security, economic development, water and other natural resources, environment and human rights. Membership would depend on acceptance of certain basic principles such as the peaceful resolution of disputes, respect for internatinnally recognised borders and the territorial integrity of states, inadmissibility of acquiring territory by force, non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other states, and recognition of the equal rights and self-determination of peoples.

Formal diplomatic recognition between members would not be a prerequisite for joining the CSCME, nor would they have to relinquish any existing claims or demands, thus making it more possible for protagonists, especially in the Arab-Israeli conflict, to attend the same forum. Nonetheless, all members should be willing to endorse such international documents as the U.N. Charter and Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and specific U.N. resolutions related directly to the region, such as Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

The broad agenda

Initially, the purpose of the CSCME members would be to identify and agree the distinct categories into which the main threats and concerns affecting the region should be divided. Each could then be discussed in greater detail by special committees, backed by technical sub-committees and specialised agencies as appropriate, composed of delegates representing those full members most interested.

This structure would have the added advantage of allowing CSCME observers or even non-members to take an active part, by including them in the debate on specific issues of concern to them within each committee or technical sub-committee. In adopting a more flexible notion of membership, as well as in its designation of categories, the CSCME would again diverge from its European model and so adapt better to the greater diversity of countries, concerns and cultures in the extended Middle East.

The other main advantage of the CSCME is that it would develop those dimensions that underlie (or undermine) security, in the deeper, broader sense of the word. Security, whether domestic or external, national or regional, is an integral concept based on political, economic and social components; scarcity of resources, such as water, or environmental problems can be as threatening to real security as military challenges. There can be little doubt that resolution of the Palestine and Arab-Israeli conflicts depends on a combination of political and territorial concessions and military arrangements, but addressing the other causes of instability in the region would weaken the agents of renewed conflict and offer incentives for regional cooperation.

"I am apposed to the conservative religious establishment which sees the woman as an object to be fruitful and multiply, which is xenophobic, afraid of progress, culture, science and even afraid to talk about evolution."

In terms of securing an Arab-Israeli peace, the CSCME basket dealing with security would gain special importance. It would provide a valuable forum for discussing military issues with a regional impact, foremost of which is the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Rather than deal with the problem solely in global terms — at the United Nations or through talks on the Chemical and Biological Weapons Conventions and on an updated Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty — or as a sticking point in face-to-face negotiations, the various Middle East parties could additionally use the CSCME to formulate general guidelines and approaches.

The strategic dimension

This would be of special value in reinforcing agreements concluding in the Arab-Israeli context regarding non-conventional weapons, the conventional arms race, indigenous military development and production, and the use of space. Once peace agreements have been concluded there, there will be a real need to provide the means to absorb and counter the destabilising effect that changes in military capability or strategic posture elsewhere in the Middle East may have on the Arab-Israeli "complex." A case in point is that Iranian rearmament would prompt Iraq and Saudi Arabia to counter, in turn threatening Israel.

The CSCME would therefore fulfil two functions in this respect. On the one hand, it would allow individual states or sub-regional blocs to engage parties in other "security complexes" in the Middle East, with which they might not normally be in contact, in order to discuss issues of common concern. The size of the group would be smaller than international bodies such as the U.N. Disarmament Agency, making the discussion more manageable and allowing better focus on practical solutions. This, in turn, would conceivably allow CSCME members to make a more meaningful, and effective, contribution to global negotiations on the same issues. It would also enable them to discuss policy directions with extra-regional powers in a way that places the concerns and priorities of Middle East parties more firmly on the international agenda.

On the other hand, once measures had been agreed or an Arab-Israeli peace concluded, the CSCME framework would provide for joint supervision and subsequent revision (when made necessary by technological or political developments) of regional security agreements. In particular, it would oversee and verify elimination of non-conventional weapons in the Middle East and establish information collection and distribution centres. The same forum could adopt general guidelines on the uses of space, both for monitoring and for non-military purposes, and present a local counterpart in the interpretation and implementation of measures designed to curb the conventional arms race; such as the U.N. international register. In fact, this monitoring role would be one of the chief functions of the CSCME and is a principal aspect of the European body on which it is modelled.

The objection may well be made that the proposed CSCME is merely a conceptual model, relevant only to academics and arm-chair strategists. There is tangible evidence, however, that it is quite feasible.

Pipedream or possibility?

The Middle East multilateral peace talks launched in Moscow in January 1992 already involve a majority of the regional and extra-regional parties that would become members of the CSCME and have already divided their deliberations into distinct "baskets" of issues. They focus, moreover, to a significant degree, on confidence building, which would be the heart of the CSCME process. This is not to argue for the duplication of the multilateral talks, but to benefit from the proposed model in ways that reinforce the peace process and give it direction.

In the first place, defining the CSCME now sets a clearer context for the Arab-Israeli negotiations and allows better correlation of means and aims. Current experience shows, moreover, that institutionalisation of the multilateral talks is both possible and desirable, in order to create an in-built momentum and establish the mechanism by which the local parties can themselves develop shared principles and supervise implementation of agreements. It also stresses the need to expand the brief of the existing multilateral working groups to include human rights and issues of political liberalisation, in order to develop the necessary roots of long-term stability.

Secondly, by setting the Arab-Israeli negotiations in wider scope and offering a vision of what the final settlement might look like, it becomes easier to perusade the protagonists to make necessary concessions and to accept certain asymmetries, because they are assured of an exchange and that their core claims and concerns will be squarely addressed. Indeed, this elaboration of a final "package deal" forms the link that is missing between the agendas for the multilateral and bilateral peace talks, without which a real breakthrough is unlikely. Trade-offs are the key to a successful outcome of negotiations, but without a sense of the wider context and an assurance of mutuality and reciprocity, willing compromise becomes impossible and lasting peace unattainable.

In short, the proposed structure can be woven into the pre-settlement phase of negotiations. In turn, the negotiations can be deliberately structured to lead to the formation of the CSCME in the post-settlement phase. A historic "window of opportunity" to establish peace and security for all in the region exists, opened by the dramatic changes since 1989 and the Gulf conflict of 1990-91. It must be seized in order to achieve a comprehensive compromise and create viable collective security agencies, or else the Middle East will emerge from the current transition in the international system only to suffer further bloodshed and impoverishment.

Dr. Yezid Sayigh is a research graduate at St. Anthony's College Oxford. The above article is reprinted from Middle East International.

هكذا من الأصل

Palestinians feared 'massacre"

(Continued from page 1)

activists wanted by the occupation forces were hiding on campus and influencing the elections.

The six expelled Palestinian students, all from refugee camps around Nablus, rejected Israeli claims as untrue and said they were never summoned by the military governor of the occupied territories.

"We were stunned when the occupation authorities claimed we are outlaws and armed and that we were wanted by the authorities," the statement said. These claims are "simply lame excuses," the statement said.

The students also denied reports in local newspapers that they were members of the militant Black Panthers group.

During the four-day stand-off, Israel presented Palestinian leaders negotiating an end to the crisis with the names of 19 people it claimed were on campus. The Palestinian deportees said that only six of the people mentioned in the list were students and were presented in the university.

The students claimed that there were cases of abortion and exhaustion resulting from the unavailability of food and medicine which Israel prevented from entering the university during the seige.

The six Palestinians crossed King Hussein Bridge to Jordan Friday evening after briefly meeting with their families on the bridge.

Before they were handed to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), they had to sign a guarantee stating that they will not go back to the West Bank for three years and that they will not engage in any activities that pose a threat to Israel during their exile. If Israel decides that any of the six violated the terms of the guarantee, he could be put on trial by Israeli authorities upon his return. They were not instructed not to meet with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) officials.

At the press conference in Amman, Mr. Daoud said he did not believe the change in the Israeli government and the pledges by Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin to pursue peace would have restrained the occupation authorities from attacking the campus. He said he also believed international pressure would not have stopped Israel form attacking the students. "Rabin is the initiater of the bone-breaking policies," he said recalling the days when the present Israeli prime minister served as défence minister in 1988.

"We came to the realisation that no change had occured (in Israeli policies," the statement said. "In essence, the same strategies and practices carried out by Shamir and his government are being implemented under Rabin,' it added.

Speaking for his fellow students, Mr. Daoud said that they were still discussing the possibility of bringing up the issue of their expulsion with U.S. Secretary of State James Baker through the Palestinian negotiating team to the bilateral peace talks with Israel during his coming visit to the region this week.

Mr. Baker will be visiting the area this week to "get the ball rolling" in the Arab-Israeli peace talks, which have thus far failed to produce any tangible results.

News reports have said that Washington had urged the Palestinians and Israelis to resolve the stand-off at Al Najah University.

The six students supported the Martyr Bloc at the students elections at Al Najah University. Mr. Daoud said the elections were taking place in a purely democratic fashion and in accordance with the bye-laws of the university.

The Martyrs Bloc was running on a political platform which supports the PLO and its political line, said Mr. Daoud who wore Palestinian koufiyah around his neck and a white T-shirt with the emblem of the Martyrs Bloc printed on it,the rest of his colleagues.

The Palestinians said they hoped Israel would reverse its decision and allow them to go back to their families as soon as possible.

They said in their joint statement that they "hope Rabin's government will be armed with the sufficient courage to cancel the deportation policy and to allow for the return of all deportees."

Mr. Daoud, the only married person among the six, said that he and his colleagues will share an apartment in Amman and see if they can continue their education in Jordan.

Noting that Mr. Rabin had said that he wanted to reduce the enmity between the Arabs and Israelis, the statement asked: 'Is expulsion a form of enmity reduction?"

Baker resumes his peace shuttle

(Continued from page 1)

Palestinian students being expelled to Jordan.

The siege of the Nablus university had turned into a test of Mr. Rabin's willingness to avert violent confrontation and negotiate with Palestinians.

Mr. Baker has set a rapid pace for his trip. He will be whisked to the meeting Mr. Rabin right after landing at Ben Gurion airport on Sunday, will meet separately with Palestinians and with Mr. Rabin and Mr. Peres on Monday and then will go on to Arab countries.

His first stop there is Jordan for a meeting with His Majesty King Hussein. Mr. Baker has allotted only 4½ hours for his visit to Amman.

Mr. Baker is spending nearly two full days in Israel, returning to the practice of previous secretaries of state of giving a larger proportion of their time in the area to meetings with Israeli leaders.

After Jordan, Mr. Baker flies to Damascus for a meeting Tuesday night with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad, to Cairo on Wednesday for a report on Mr. Mubarak's summit with Mr. Rabin and to Jeddah to see King Fahd of Saudi Arabia Wednesday night. He also may arrange talks with Lebanese leaders.

Early nwext month Mr. Rabin is due to visit Mr. Bush at the president's vacation home in Maine.

Rabin due in Cairo on Tuesday

(Continued from page 1)

improved after the freeze announcement.

"This is a serious step which will help to create the right atmosphere for holding this important meeting between Mubarak and Rabin," he added.

In Cairo, a government source said he believed Mr. Rabin wanted to base his drive for a final peace settlement on the Camp David Accords between Egypt and Israel, which provided not only for peace between the two countries but also a framework for Palestinian autonomy.

The Israeli prime minister wanted Mr. Mubarak to explain exactly how Egypt viewed the agreement and explore what role Egypt wanted to play in the new peace negotiations.

"Rabin wants to build on Camp David and the peace with Egypt. He wants to know where Egypt stands because he is obviously not satisfied with Egypt saying its role is (just) to support the Arab parties and put its experience at their disposal," the source said

Mr. Rabin told Israel Television last Wednesday: "We must utilise elements that can help the negotiations. I think the United States has a role and I hope the Egyptians can help as well."

Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) have refused to believe — at least in public — that Mr. Rabin's Labour-led government will be any different from Yitzhak Shamir's Likud.

Arab diplomats say Syrians are worried that Mr. Rabin's focus on an autonomy agreement with the Palestinians will lower their chances of recovering the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights.

An Egyptian official said Syria had invited Jordan, the PLO, Lebanon, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Morocco to talks at foreign-minister level in Damascus on Friday to discuss the peace process.

Iraq digs in its heels in stand-off

(Continued from page 1)

left open the implied threat of renewed military action, but a senior U.S. official told Reuters such action was not expected.

Both departments described the United States as "very determined" that Iraq give U.N. inspectors unimpeded access to the ministry.

"We're obviously very concerned about the Iraqi behaviour, very determined that Iraq meets its international obligations" under the Security Council resolution that ended the war 17 months ago, a department spokesman, Bob Hall, told reporters.

"Right now we're in the process of consulting with other nations about what steps might be taken to make sure that they fulfil those obligations," he said.

The Bush administration has begun discussions with Britain and France on what military steps might be taken if Iraq fails to let the U.N. inspection go ahead, sources at the United Nations in New York said.

Mr. Hall and State Department spokesman Richard Boucher declined to discuss options that might be under review.

But a senior U.S. official, asked if the coalition might again go to war, told Reuters: "No."

Perot spins campaign world around again

By Michael Posner
Reuter

NEW YORK — Ross Perot, whose maverick presidential campaign turned the political world upside down, has spun it on its head once again, leaving political analysts wondering if he helped Democrats or Republicans by quitting.

His embryonic independent challenge stunned the political establishment and put him ahead of Republican President George Bush and Democrat Bill Clinton in polls earlier this month.

But now, the billionaire Texan has done it again, this time with his surprise announcement that his bid would go no farther. He concluded that he could not win — and that to continue would only delay a solution to the nation's problems.

Why the change in course?

"The overriding change," he told a news conference, "was the revitalisation of the Democratic Party."

Read that as the revitalisation of Mr. Clinton, who was in third place just a month ago, but now leads Mr. Bush by 29 points in one poll released on Thursday night:

But Mr. Perot's announcement stole the show ahead of Mr. Clinton's acceptance speech — a shining moment for the Democratic nominee, who intended to use the televised address to stand and deliver himself and his vision to the nation.

Was Mr. Perot trying to help Democrats by praising the "revitalisation" of the party?

"If he was, with friends like this, we don't need enemies," said a delegate to the party's convention, wondering why Mr. Perot stole Mr. Clinton's thunder on his big day.

"This guy is a businessman," said another. "He knows when a deal is going to work and when it isn't and this one wasn't, and he got out. Simple as that."

Mr. Clinton and Mr. Bush immediately wooed the legion of loyal Perot supporters by telephoning their leader in Dallas.

The Democrat, in fact, interrupted the dress rehearsal of his speech at Madison Square Garden to call Mr. Perot. And Mr. Bush took a few moments from his fishing trip in Wyoming with Secretary of State James Baker.

"I congratulated him on the way he energised so many people in the political process," Mr. Bush said. "(I) told him that, of course, I would welcome his support — the support of those who got behind him."

Mr. Bush insisted that Mr. Perot backers would side with Republicans more than the Democrats.

Mr. Clinton shrugged his shoulders when asked right after the Perot stunner whether he would be helped by the decision.

But in his acceptance speech calling for a "new choice" and change after 12 years of Republican rule," Mr. Clinton appealed to millions of Perot supporters to join the Democratic fold.

"I am well aware that those who rallied to his cause wanted to enlist in an army of patriots for change," he said. "We say to them: Join us, together we will revitalise America."

Polls are unclear as to who Perot supporters — a mixed legion of disgruntled Democrats, disillusinned Republicans and people generally sick of old politics and inaction in Washington — would eventually vote for, absent their hero.

Polls taken on Thursday as Mr. Clinton accepted his party's nomination showed support running his way.

A new poll by ABC news taken after Mr. Perot's withdrawal gave Mr. Clinton 58 per cent to 29 per cent for Mr. Bush.

But poll numbers can be fleeting. Just ask Michael Dukakis, the 1988 Democratic candidate, who led by 17 points during convention week and got thumped by Mr. Bush four months later.

With Mr. Perot gone, so too will be the Republicans' obsession with him, a focus that has given Mr. Clinton a free ride.

Mr. Perot's absence also allows the Republicans to return to their two-party strategy, one that has led them to victory in five of the last six presidential elections.

Mr. Bush has acknowledged as much, telling reporters:

"Clearly, a two-day race is more traditional in the sense of American politics, and I think in the final analysis, that I'll win this race."

The race, said Mr. Clinton opinion analyst Stan Greenberg, is now "a very clear choice" between the two men.

Leftist woman minister raises Israeli rabbis' ire

By Marjorie Olster
Reuter

JERUSALEM — Education Minister Shulamit Aloni, a firebrand champion of Palestinian rights and acerbic critic of religious politicians, has emerged as the most contentious figure in Israel's new government.

Leader of the left-wing Meretz alliance, Ms. Aloni has a reputation as a political maverick for her outspoken support of a Palestinian state alongside Israel.

"The Israeli public is ready to trade territories for peace. They have begun to understand they won't have personal security without a solution to the Palestinian problem," Ms. Aloni said.

A lawyer and a teacher by profession, Ms. Aloni made a name as a tough-talking advocate of Palestinian and women's rights.

Ariel Sharon, architect of Israel's 1982 Lebanon invasion, once branded Ms. Aloni a "traitor" for opposing the incursion.

Her appointment raised the ire of rabbis who view her as anti-religious. Two political parties went into opposition because of Ms. Aloni, dashing Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's bid to form a broader-based coalition.

"I am opposed to the conservative religious establishment which sees the woman as an object to be fruitful and multiply, which is xenophobic, which is afraid of progress, culture, science and even afraid to talk about evolution," Ms. Aloni, a 63-year-old grandmother, told Reuters in an interview.

"I have an argument with those who want to turn our state into a fundamentalist ghetto."

"The pattern of conflict has led to the militarisation of societies and economies throughout the Middle East, and to the acquisition of large conventional arsenals."

Ms. Aloni united her citizens rights movement with two other longtime opposition parties to form Meretz ahead of the June 23 election. It won 12 seats — making Meretz the third largest party after Labour and former Premier Yitzhak Shamir's Likud.

As Mr. Rabin's chief coalition partner, Ms. Aloni demanded the sensitive educational portfolio despite an outcry by rabbis.

She has even been singled out for scorn by Mr. Shamir in the final speech of his government before parliament.

"She will excise all links to Jewish tradition from the school syllabus and all links between that tradition and the land of Israel. The concern expressed by wide circles is justified," Mr. Shamir said before Mr. Rabin's cabinet was voted in.

Rabbi Eliezer Schach, a 96-year-old sage who wields powerful clout over ultra-Orthodox parties, forbade his followers to join a coalition with Mr. Aloni two days before the parliamentary vote.

Religious politicans fear Ms. Aloni will slash funds for their schools and neglect religious studies in the state curriculum.

During coalition negotiations, Ms. Aloni demanded Mr. Rabin reduce draft deferments for Jewish seminary students, a sacred cow for the ultra-Orthodox parties. He promised to review the matter.

Ms. Aloni has fought for civil marriages in Israel where only religious ceremonies are recognised. She drew up marriage contracts for secular couples.

Ms. Aloni started in politics as an ombudsman for consumers frustrated by bureaucracy. She entered parliament for Labour in 1965. By 1969 she fell out with then-party leader Golda Meir.

In 1973 she formed the citizens rights movement which won three seats in a 1974 election. Now 19 years later, she has emerged from the fringe to lead a united leftist bloc to power.

JORDAN MARKET PLACE

THE PROFESSIONALS ALWAYS CHOOSE THE RELIABLE
PACKING, AIR FREIGHT FORWARDING, DOOR-to DOOR SERVICES AND DELIVERIES. CUSTOMS CLEARANCE. TICKETS AND RESERVATIONS.
AMIN KAWAR & SONS
TEL 604676 604696
P.O.Box 7806 AMMAN

CROWN INT'L EST.
Packing, shipping, forwarding, storage, clearing, door-to-door service
Air, Sea and Land
Agents all over the world
Tel: 664090
Fax: 690852
P.O.Box 926487 Amman

KAIS CENTRE FOR QUICK SERVICES
YOUR BEST CHOICE IN JORDAN...
☆ Kais Dryclean, 1 Hr. Service
☆ Shoes repair ☆ Engraving
☆ Keys Service
☆ Upholstry, curtains & carpets cleaning
6 Branches at YOUR Service
Mecca Street, behind Pizza Hut, phone 821656, Fax 826163

STUDIO HAIG
Professional Quality in 1 Hour Service
Develop your colour film at our shop and get:-
• JUMBO photo size 30% larger
• Free enlargement 20 x 30 cm
Shmeisani - Opp. Grindlays Bank. Phone: 604042
Swefieh tel: 823891

4 RENT
Super deluxe villa, two storey building with basement, 5 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, office, big living area and big basement for services. 850 sq. metres. Location: Um Uiheina opposite the residence of the Saudi Arabian ambassador.
For further details please call:
Abdoun Real Estate
Tel.: 810605, 810609, 810520
Fax: 810520

LOOKING FOR A PLACE TO RENT IN WEST AMMAN
CALL SOHA AT
Saudi Real Estate
687821/22

SABEEL HOTEL SUITES
Tel. 630571 - Fax 630572
P.O.Box 2206 Amman, Jordan
Off the 2nd Circle, Jabal Amman

CHINA RESTAURANT
AQABA
CHINESE FOOD
Open daily
12:00 - 15:00 & 18:30 - 23:30
Tel: 03 - 314415

RESTAURANT CHINA
The first & best Chinese Restaurant in Jordan
1st Circle, Jabal Amman, near Ahliyyah Girls School
Take-away service
Open daily 12:00-3:30 p.m.
6:30-Midnight
Tel. 638968

PEKING RESTAURANT
AUTHENTIC CHINESE CUISINE
elegant colorful atmosphere
moderate prices
Shmeisani - Tel 660250
now open daily

CHEN'S CHINESE RESTAURANT
Mecca Street, Yarmouk Engineers' Housing Estate, near Kilo Supermarket
Mongolian Barbeque for Lunch Friday only
Tel: 818214
Come and taste our specialities
Open daily 12:00 - 3:30 p.m.
6:30 - Midnight

TAIWAN TOURISMO
Chinese Restaurant
New management by Mr. Chen. D. H.
Take away service & home delivery
Open daily
12:00 - 15:30
18:30 - Midnight
Jabal Amman-3rd Circle
Tel.: 641093

Tel 663700
THE RANCH STEAK HOUSE
The best steak in town.

MANDARIN RESTAURANT
Special Chinese Foods
Skilled Chinese Chefs
Open 11:30-3:30 & 6:00-11:30 daily
Take away is available
Wadi Saqra Road
near Philadelphia Hotel
Tel. 661922, Amman
Once Tasted Always Loved

Terrace Restaurant & Tapas Bar
International Dishes & Spanish Specialities
Bonita
Open Lunch & Dinner
Jebel Amman - 3rd Circle
For Reservation Tel 615060 -1

The First Class Hotel in Amman that has a Kitchenette in every room...!
DAROTEL
Amman - Tel 668193
P.O. Box 9403 - Fax 602434
Telex 23888 DAROTL JO
Ideal Residence For Expatriates and Businessmen

HOTEL Jerusalem INTERNATIONAL
FRIDAY & SUNDAY LUNCHEON BUFFET
Res: 665121

Spain, Australia reach Federation Cup semis

FRANKFURT, Germany (AP) — Arantxa Sanchez Vicario and Conchita Martinez lost only four games combined in their singles matches leading Spain past Argentina and into the semifinals of the Federation Cup.

Martinez, ranked eighth in the world, took 59 minutes to rout Florencia Labat 6-0, 6-1, and then Sanchez Vicario, No. 5 in the world and undefeated in singles play in the Federation Cup, did her teammate one better by using five fewer minutes to rout Mercedes Paz 6-2, 6-1.

Spain gets to face in the semifinals Australia, which stunned third-seeded Czechoslovakia 2-1.

Helena Sukova gave Czechoslovakia the lead by beating Rachel McQuillan 7-6 (8-6), 4-6, 6-1, but Nicole Provis evened the match by upsetting Jana Novotna 7-5, 6-0.

"The first few games were iffy, but then I started putting a lot of pressure on her serve," Provis said. "And she wasn't serving the way she usually does.

"I was returning very well, making her run for it. I was up 5-3, she pulled back to 5-5 but then I started hitting my ground strokes really well. She just folded," Provis said.

"It just wasn't my day. I started well, led 2-0 and had some chances for 3-0, but I couldn't keep up with her strong baseline game," said Novotna, ranked 12th in the world compared to Provis at 38.

Provis and Rennea Stubbs then advanced Australia by beating Novotna and Andrea Strnadova in doubles 6-3, 6-3.

"We are a threat," Australia captain Wendy Turnbull said.

Australia, which beat fifth-seeded Bulgaria in the opening round, has now knocked out two seeded teams.

Top-seeded Germany and the United States will contest the other semifinal Saturday.

Argentina was playing without Gabriela Sabatini, ranked third by the women's Tennis Association and who decided to skip women's equivalent to the Davis Cup after being disqualified from the Barcelona Olympics for missing last year's Federation Cup.

After losing the two singles matches, Argentina earned some consolation with Paz and Patricia Tarabini beating Noelia Perez and Virginia Ruano 6-4, 7-6.

"We speak the same language, we are good friends, but we always try to win," Sanchez Vicario said. "If we can keep playing like this, we have a good chance to win the title again."

If Paz entertained any hopes of repeating her second-round upset over Sanchez Vicario at Roland Garros in 1990, they were dashed early. Paz, ranked 64th, opened with a double-fault, was broken in the very first game and never led.

Another break at love gave Sanchez Vicario a 3-0 lead. Paz regained a break in the next game but was broken again in the seventh game and Sanchez Vicario held to win the set.

Hitting blistering winners from all over the court, Sanchez Vicario kept up the pace, gaining breaks at love in the first and fifth game of the second set.

Serving to stay in the match, Paz saved one match point, but then sent a back hand wide that put Spain into the semifinals.

Sanchez Vicario carried Spain to its first Federation Cup title last year with an upset over the United States, and the second-seeded Spanish team has looked very comfortable this year on the red clay courts at Frankfurt's Walstadion.

Martinez also had few problems against her left-handed opponent and the 59th-ranked Argentine never got into the match.

"I think I played best tennis of the week, I never lost my concentration," Martinez said.

Meanwhile, South Africa, Switzerland, Finland and Bulgaria won their second-round qualification playoff matches and earned automatic berths in next year's final round, which also will be held in Frankfurt. The field will be reduced, however, from 32 to 24 nations.

South Africa, returning to the Federation Cup for the first time since 1977, beat Mexico 3-0, Switzerland defeated Paraguay 3-0, while Finland upset Britain 2-1.

The losers will have to go through regional qualification rounds next year.

Hani Al Ali cruises to Jordan Open Tennis Championship semis

By Aleen Bannayan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Jordan's Top-ranked Hani Al Ali Saturday crushed Laith Al-Kurdi 6-0, 6-0 to reach the semifinals of the second round of the 1992 Jordan Tennis Open Championship organised by the Jordan Tennis Federation (JTF).

In the other quarterfinal matches, third-ranked Laith Al Azzouni eliminated Furat Hammadi 6-3, 6-3; second-ranked Imad Abu Hamda overcome Saleh Bushnaq 7-5, 6-3 and Faris Al Azzouni beat Ihab Shehadeh 6-1, 4-6, 6-2.

"It's unbelievable, very unexpected that Laith Al Kurdi could not even win a game against Hani, while he played well throughout earlier rounds. Hani was very much in control of the match as the result shows," Jordan's national team head coach Yousef Al Oreibi told the Jordan Times.

Kurdi had defeated Ibrahim Al Hadid 6-1, 6-2 in the round of 16, but seemed helpless in his quarterfinal match.

Commenting on the other quarterfinal match in which 15-year-old Laith Al Azzouni overcome Hammadi, Oreibi said: "Laith played extremely well. He has improved his serve and overall game tremendously. I'm sure he has a bright future ahead and the fact that he always plays against older and more experienced players is benefiting him a lot."

Hammadi had reached the quarterfinals after eliminating Wadi' Kawar 6-3, 1-6, 6-3 in the round of 16. Similarly, Bushnaq had defeated Khaled Al Husseini 6-1, 6-2 and Shehadeh had a tough time defeating Ayman Hijawi 6-7, 6-1, 8-6 in one of the most competitive and interesting matches of the competition.

"This has certainly been the most competitive round of the Jordan Tennis Open Championship. I can honestly say that the top eight players in the country made it to the quarterfinals," commented Oreibi.

"We were encouraged by the big number of participants in this round (102 players compared to 32 in the first round). In addition, players like Firas Al Azzouni, Laith Al Kurdi and Furat Hammadi, who were abroad, came back and gave much impetus to the level of the competition," added Oreibi.

Although 40 players from Irbid played in the preliminary round in the past week they, however, abruptly pulled out of the competition on the second day.

The competition began last Sunday at the Jordan Tennis Federation courts at Al Hussein Youth City, and for the first time witnessed a good number of fans attending.

Ali plays Laith Al Azzouni in the semifinal Sunday while Faris Al Azzouni plays Abu Hamda in the other semifinal starting at 4 p.m. at the JTF courts.

The Jordan Tennis Federation has announced the names of players who will be representing Jordan in the Al Salam International Tennis Tournament due to be held in the Iraqi capital Baghdad July 29 — Aug. 5.

The delegation is headed by Maher Al Tal and consists of players Laith Al Azzouni, Khaled Al Husseini, Laith Al Kurdi, Furat Hammadi, Wadi' Kawar, Zeid Hanania and Faris Al Azzouni.

Teams from Spain, Yemen, Sudan, Bulgaria, Libya, Iraq and Jordan will be competing in the tournament.

Barcelona counts down to greatest show on earth

BARCELONA (R) — Pierre De Coubertin, the man who started it all, would be amazed.

Bigger, brasher and costlier than ever, the greatest show on earth opens in Barcelona next Saturday with 15,600 athletes and officials expected from a record 172 eligible nations in the games of the 25th olympiad.

With one week to go to the opening ceremony in the Olympic Stadium fewer than 2,000 of the athletes and officials have arrived at the seafront village where most will be staying.

The U.S. "dream team" of NBA basketball stars is stopping off on the way in the millionaires' playground of Monte Carlo and will spend the games cocooned in an expensive hotel.

But organisers say that for them the Olympics have already begun, with visitors flocking in, an airship flying over the city as part of a massive security operation, and an army of workers putting the finishing touches to facilities.

"Everything is in place," said Pasqual Maragall, mayor of Barcelona and president of the Olympic Organising Committee.

It is all a far cry 1896, when De Coubertin, a French baron, revived the Olympics of ancient Greece.

Then, just 311 athletes — all men — from 13 nations gathered in Athens for the first modern games, funded by the sale of souvenir stamps and medals.

The world has come a long way too since 1988 when the Soviet Union and East Germany dominated the medals table at the Seoul Olympics.

Both countries have gone, swept away by the tide of change that destroyed communism in Europe and ended the cold war.

In their place come the Commonwealth of Independent States and Georgia, former Soviet republics competing as one for the first and last time, and the first unified German team for 28 years.

Back too will be South Africa — returning to the Olympic fold after 32 years as pariahs over apartheid — the Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, and Cuba, Caribbean stayaways since 1980.

The Barcelona games will be the first since Munich in 1972 to be spared a political boycott.

Even tiny Albania, once Europe's most isolated country, is expected to be there when an archer lets loose a burning arrow to light the Olympic flame at the opening ceremony, signalling the start of 16 days of sport.

"In Barcelona, the games mean we have seen a 70-year-long dream come true," said Mr. Maragall, referring to the first time the capital of Spain's staunchly nationalist Catalonia region bid for the games in 1920.

He calls the relationship between Barcelona and the Olympics a "love affair." No suitor has lavished so much on the object of its desire.

Since this bustling city of two million people was awarded the games in 1986, more than $9 million in public and private money has been spent on sports facilities, roads, communications and a general facelift for the occasion.

Maragall hopes the investment will pay off. He has an eye on flood of foreign business and tourism generated by the games which will attract 400,000 visitors and an etimated 3.5 billion television viewers worldwide.

New British premier helps Manchester 2000 bid

BARCELONA (R) — The British city of Manchester said Saturday its second attempt to stage the Olympic Games stood a much better chance because Margaret Thatcher was no longer prime minister.

The chairman of the Manchester 2000 Bid Committee, Bob Scott, told a news conference the failed application for 1992 lacked one essential ingredient — full government backing.

"I'm afraid I think Mrs. Thatcher's view of sport is that it is what the great unwashed do on a Saturday afternoon," he said.

"We now have a prime minister who understands and loves sport and therefore there is a totally different atmosphere."

John Major, who took over from Mrs. Thatcher in November 1990, said in a specially filmed interview that the government had already put up millions of pounds to build Olympic sites and more would be available if Manchester was selected to host the games in the year 2000.

Mr. Major will also visit Barcelona to back Manchester's bid. Manchester is one of eight cities vying to host the millenium games. The others are Peking, Berlin, Brasilia, Istanbul, Milan, Sydney and Tashkent.

The International Olympic Committee (IOC), which make its choice in September next year, is allowing each city to make a one-hour presentation in Barcelona, where the 1992 summer games start next week. Sydney and Peking are considered favourites.

At the first two presentations, Peking officials defended China's human rights and rivals from Berlin played down a scandal over "dirt dossiers."

The high-stakes race to stage the world's biggest sporting event often dips into controversy as cities backers.

Berlin, for instance, has dismissed as premature reports it wants former U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Ex-Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev to support the German capital's bid.

Mr. Scott said he hoped Manchester's own controversy, over a book on the Olympics by two British journalists, would not spoil the city's chances.

There are three legal actions pending against the two authors of the Lords of the Rings, which particularly criticises IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch. He has laid libel charges.

Mr. Scott said he hoped IOC members would understand there was no link between Manchester and the book, but added: "I wish to hell the book had never been published."

JORDAN TIMES

TEL. 667171

SPORTS NEWS IN BRIEF

Medvedev upsets Edberg in Stuttgart

STUTTGART, Germany (AP) — Russian qualifier Andrei Medvedev upset No. 1 seed Stefan Edberg of Sweden, 1-6, 6-4, 6-4, in the quarterfinals of the $1.04 million Stuttgart Grand Prix men's tennis tournament. Edberg joined an impressive list of high-ranked world players ousted from the Stuttgart clay courts tourney so far: Michael Chang of the United States and Boris Becker And Michael Stich of Germany. The No. 2 seed, Goran Ivanisevic of Croatia, was also ousted Friday in a mild upset by the seventh seed, Wayne Ferreira of South Africa. Ferreira posted a hard-fought 6-3, 6-7 (7-9), 6-4 victory over Ivanisevic. The unranked Medvedev will go in the semifinals against Thomas Muster of Austria, who ousted the last carrier of German hopes, Bernd Karbacher, 3-6, 6-1, 6-3. Khrbacher, also a qualifier, had knocked Chang out of the tournament earlier but said he simply ran out of pep in the second set of his loss to Muster, who is ranked 23rd in the world. Ferrira's opponent in the semifinals will be Karel Novacek of Czechoslovakia, the 14th seed, who defeated Carlos Costa of Spain, 6-2, 7-6 (7-5).

Lino still leads in Tour de France

ST. GERVAIS, France (AP) — Rolf Jaermann of Switzerland beat Pedro Delgado by three seconds to win the 12th stage of the Tour de France Friday, but the former Tour winner from Spain picked up about 2 ½ minutes on the overall leader and moved into fourth place. Stephen Roche was another 36 seconds back in third and moved into third overall by cutting his deficit to one minute and 58 seconds behind Pascal Lino, who retained the yellow jersey for the 10th straight stage. Lino finished in the main pack with his closest rival, Miguel Indurain, three minutes back of Jaermann as the Tour resumed after its only rest day with the longest stage in the three-week race, a 267.5-kilometre (166-mile) ride from Dole to St. Gervais-Mont Blanc. Lino retained his 1:27 lead over Indurain as the Tour was scheduled to head into the Alps for the next three days.

Top U.S. cyclist out of Olympics

BARCELONA (R) — Top American cyclist Dave Nicholson has broken his leg in training for the Barcelona Games and will be on crutches for up three months, the U.S. Olympic committee (USOC) said. Nicholson, the leading member of the U.S. team trial team, had three screws inserted in his right leg in an operation to repair a fractured thigh bone after he swerved to avoid a car and crashed, USOC said.

GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF & TANNAH HIRSCH

©1991 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠A1065 ♡J ◇K74 ♣Q9862
The bidding has proceeded:

North	East	South	West
1 NT	Pass	2 ♣	Pass
2 ♡	Pass	?	

What do you bid now?

Q.2—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠AQ63 ♡AJ982 ◇7 ♣Q87
Your right-hand opponent opens the bidding with one diamond. What action do you take?

Q.3—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠AKJ8 ♡10 ◇K85 ♣Q7632
Your right-hand opponent opens the bidding with one diamond. What action do you take?

Q.4—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠KJ63 ♡AQ873 ◇6 ♣Q85
Your right-hand opponent opens the bidding with one heart. What action do you take?

Q.5—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠AQ1072 ♡6 ◇KQ7 ♣AQ63
Your right-hand opponent opens the bidding with one diamond. What action do you take?

Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠AK83 ♡K1062 ◇J6 ♣Q98
The bidding has proceeded:

East	South	West	North
1 ◇	Dbl	Pass	1 ♠
Pass	?		

What action do you take?

HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR Sunday July 19, 1992

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A dramatic event can happen today to help you gain the desire you are seeking and Mercury goes retrograde under good aspects allowing you many possibilities to settle questions from the past.

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19) Watch conditions come into the open where others are concerned, make no comment but then you will be able to handle problems much more wisely.

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 20) Don't let a work interest that does not flow as you wish get you down and you can get out and discuss your future with an associate with fine results later.

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21) You would be wise to postpone making recreational plans until tomorrow and spend the day at acitvities by which you get much of value accomplished.

MOON CHILDREN: (June 22 to July 21) Don't get irked by a situation at your home you can do little about and consider pleasures you enjoy the most and engage in them.

LEO: (July 22 to August 21) A message you receive in the morning can put you in a bad humo if you allowed so instead think about you and family member and just how they can be improved.

VIRGO: (August 22 to September 22) An argument over a practical matter in the morning would no be to anyone's benefit so avoid and later get out communications awaiting your attention.

LIBRA: (September 23 to October 22) You feel frustrated by not getting a cherished desire but instead but your efforts on ways to increase your assets and holdings and you make progress.

SCORPIO: (October 23 to November 21) A limiting condition makes you feel you can't get ahead quickly enough but you can make headway by being forceful in going after personal aims.

SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21) This is the morning when an acquaintance is likely to disappointed you but you can go forward by making a campaign of action to gain private aims.

CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 20) A bigway can give you bad time this morning if you are open to it but instead you can meet with a very purposeful friend and enjoy joint pleasures.

AQUARIUS: (January 21 to February 19) New interest could turn you off pretty quickly in the morning so stick to the vocational outlets of a wordly nature that you know well.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20) Your hunches can be wrong in the morning and the wrong course so ignore them and put your efforts into going along with accepted views from a new slant.

THE BETTER HALF. By Harris

"A guy at work got his hair permed, but it looked better on him."

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SUBGO

YINCC

MEEPID

TIDSEW

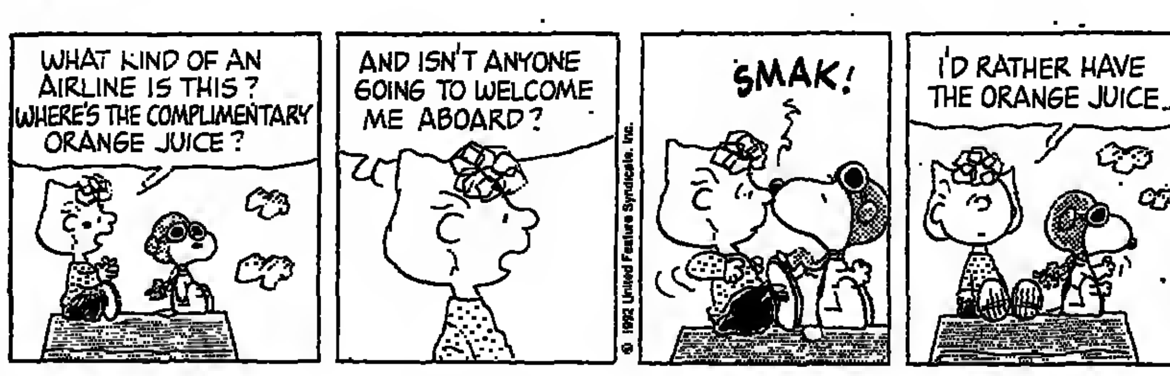
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's | Jumbles: HUSKY GORGE MALLET SOCIAL
Answer: What a good exterminator is supposed to be able to make—"MOUSE" CALLS

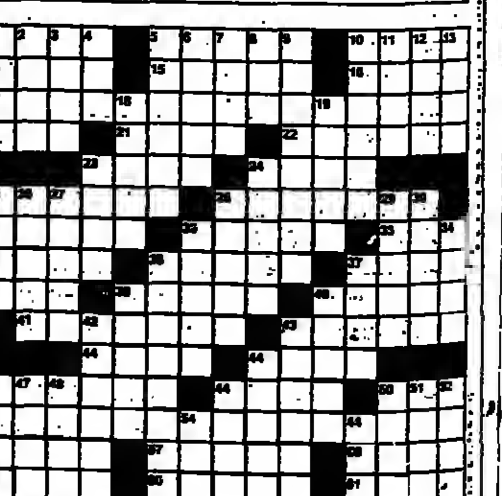
Peanuts



Andy Capp

Mutt'n'Jeff

THE Daily Crossword by Martha J. De Witt

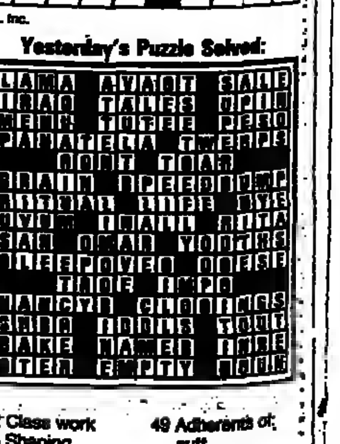


©1992 Tribune Media Services, Inc. All Rights Reserved

ACROSS
1 Emily or Wiley
5 Display of temper
10 Foundation
14 Con
15 Fortune-telling card
16 — rain
17 Nicely done
20 Damascus' land: abbr.
21 God of war
22 Part of TAE
23 Pretentious
24 Songbird
25 Montiles
28 Wrinkles
31 Captain's quarters
32 Prayers
33 Eve's start
35 "When I was —"
36 School of fish
37 Took a taxi
38 Asian holiday
39 Grouchy person
40 Scoop
41 Actor Dom
43 Dhow's sail
44 One of the Gardners
45 Deadly poison
46 Difficulty in walking
49 Jot
50 Made a lap
53 Has a snort
56 Klemperer
57 "The Sons of — Elder"
58 Rime
59 Tilt
60 Church sections
61 Tall tale

DOWN
1 Annie Oakley
2 "For Your Eyes —"
3 Cooking direction
4 Facial spasm
5 By fits and —
6 Baseball's Stengel
7 Notable periods
8 Today
9 Heavenly
10 Lavers
11 Book of the Bible
12 Farm building
13 First garden
18 Actress Black
19 Opinions
23 Surrounded by
24 Inflict
25 Begone!
26 Compelled to go
27 Wane
28 Chip off the old block
29 Wear away slowly
30 Edge
32 Aspect
34 Auxiliary verb
36 Ceylon
37 Normal charge
39 Unusual item
40 Hawaiian veranda
42 Class work
43 Shaping machines
45 Kind of knife
46 Off base in a way
47 — noire
48 — boy!
49 Adherents of: suff.
50 Gr. colonnade
51 Winglike
52 Noddy
54 Literary initials
55 Far from bold

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:



World Bank lending to Mideast benefits mostly Tunisia, Egypt

WASHINGTON (AP) — Tunisia and Egypt were the biggest Middle Eastern borrowers from the World Bank in the year that ended June 30, the bank has reported.

Tunisia got $385 million and Egypt $376.2 million. Morocco, which over the years has had the largest sums, borrowed $325 million.

Other loans went to Algeria, Yemen and — for the first time in years — Iran. There was no money during the period for Syria, which is far behind on repayment of earlier loans, or for Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Oman.

Israel does not qualify for loans because its citizens' average income is too high.

The bank is the biggest single source of aid loans to Third World countries and its leaders have recently been reemphasising the reduction of poverty as its overall purpose.

Caio Koch-Weser, its vice-president for the area, told a news conference:

"If the peace process bears fruit at some point, and we all know how risky and uncertain it still is, then I believe very strongly that an economic agenda on very pragmatic issues, like water issues, for example, lends itself particularly to early progress in regional cooperation," Mr. Koch-Weser said.

He pointed out that all the countries in the area are members of the bank.

Total new lending by the bank to the six countries was $1.48 million, down from about $2 billion in the preceding year. Mr. Koch Weser said the decline was due to the Gulf war and political disruption.

EFTA initials free trade accord with Israel

GENEVA (R) — The seven-state Europe Free Trade Association (EFTA) and Israel Thursday initialled a free trade agreement hailed by an Israeli official as binding his country closer to the pan-European economy.

The accord covers trade in industrial and processed farm goods, fish and marine products and also includes clauses on competition, intellectual property rights, public procurement, state monopolies and state aid.

"This is a further step towards our economic integration with Europe," chief Israeli negotiator Yaacov Cohen told a news conference. Israel has had a free trade agreement with the European Community (EC) since 1975.

Erik Selmer of Norway, current EFTA chairman, said the agreement was planned to take effect from January next year. Both sides would lift all barriers to each others' goods with no transition period.

Mr. Selmer said this would ensure equality of treatment for EFTA goods in Israel with those of the EC and the United States, which also signed a free trade agreement with Israel in 1985.

EFTA — Austria, Finland, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland — has itself a treaty with the EC, under which a vast common market, called the European Economic Area, is due to come into being in January 1993.

Austria, Finland, Sweden and Switzerland have all applied for full membership of the Community but this is unlikely to be finalised before 1995.

At present, EFTA countries account for 11 per cent of Israel's imports and four per cent of its exports. In contrast, 50 per cent of goods imported into Israel come from the EC, which itself takes 35 per cent of Israeli exports.

Unprocessed farm products, not included in the accord because EFTA has no common agricultural policy, were covered in bilateral agreements with the seven EFTA states initialled later Thursday.

The agreement was due to be signed later this year at ministerial level.

EFTA has similar agreements with Turkey and Czechoslovakia, and is close to finalising accords with Poland and Hungary. Full negotiations with Bulgaria and Romania are due to begin later this year.

Gamblers in U.S. bet $304 billion last year

CARSON CITY, Nevada (AP) — The nation's gamblers bet $304.1 billion in casinos, on lottery tickets and horse races and other sporting events during 1991, the latest edition of Gaming and Wagering Business (GWB) reports.

The magazine says the gross wagering handle was up only 0.35 per cent from the year before because the economy was stalled in 1991 by the Gulf war and recession.

The results also reflected a marginal decline in parimutuel wagering, lotteries and casino gambling. Legal betting lost ground in relation to the general economy for the first time since the publication started its reports on national gambling in 1982.

Gains in 1991 occurred in diversifying industries, new products and new markets, especially Indian reservation wagering in 1991 totaled $5.44 billion, more than double what it was in 1990 in the rapidly growing industry.

The publication said the total 1991 wagering included $240.45 billion in Nevada and New Jersey casinos, cruise ships and riverboats. That was 0.7 per cent less than the 1990 handle.

The Nevada-New Jersey casinos-wagering total inelnded $149.74 billion on table games, down 7.4 per cent and $84.4 billion on slot machine wagering, up 10.8 per cent.

Lotteries accounted for $20.99 billion, down 0.5 per cent; parimutuel wagering totalled $17.07 billion, down 1.6 per cent and card room hets totaled $8.4 billion, up 0.3 per cent.

The biggest lotteries included the California lottery with $1.81 billion in 1991 sales, down nearly 21 per cent; the New York lottery with $2 billion in sales, down two per cent; and the Florida lottery with $2.16 billion in 1991 sales, down 5.4 per cent.

The balance of the 1991 wagering included $4.54 billion on charitable games, up 1.7 per cent; $4.18 billion on bingo, np 2.7 per cent and $2.26 billion on legal bookmaking, up five per cent.

"Gambling, it is by now abundantly clear, is not recession-proof, but it is faring better than many other industries in treacherous economic conditions," GWB said.

"And the bright spots in 1991 are concrete signs that undersupplied demand, the engine that drove the enormous 142 per cent growth in U.S. wagering between 1982 and 1991, has a lot of steam left in it."

The report is based on total amounts wagered, or the bandle. That can include a chip that is wagered many times before it's won or lost. The handle is different than what's known in the industry as the drop, or a player's cash or check that is exchanged for chips.

Russian parliament torpedoes government budget, plan

MOSCOW (R) — The Russian parliament derailed the government's budget Friday, vetoing a budget deficit put forward by Acting Prime Minister Yegor Gaidar and agreeing extra spending of 100 billion roubles ($746 million).

Mr. Gaidar's hardline opponents in parliament said the government had underestimated this year's income significantly.

A new deal, passed by an overwbelming majority, envisages a budget deficit of 950 billion roubles ($7.08 million), np from 800 billion ($5.97 billion) proposed Thursday. Mr. Gaidar last month put the deficit at 690 billion roubles ($5.15 billion).

The government also agreed a three-year plan to attract foreign investment to help rebuild Russia's shattered economy, ITAR-TASS news agency said.

"The Russian government will need an annual $5 billion in investments between now and 1995," the agency said, adding that the plan would create the legal framework to attract foreign investors and improve tax and customs duties.

A Western banker said the future of Russia's bold economie reforms would depend on wbether parliament and the government could pull together and whether the government managed to rein in rapidly rising expenditure.

Mr. Gaidar, the man trying to propel Russia to a market economy after 70 years of socialist central planning, is under beavy pressure from Western bankers and governments to cut the country's budget deficit and stabilise the economy.

Proof is needed that reforms are working to free up the bulk of a $24 billion international aid package.

The money, to be channelled through the Group of Seven (G-7) industrialised countries and the International Monetary Fund, will help Russia buy essential imports and provide a $6 billion fund to belp make the rouble currency convertible.

Russia has already been promised $1 billion.

But Mr. Gaidar acknowledged Thursday that be would bave to increase spending "no matter how dangerous it is for the economy." The extra money would go largely on food subsidies and to help rebouse troops returning from eastern Europe.

The government had originally said it would balance the budget in 1992, but these proposals fell by the wayside early this year after revenues from a new 28 per cent value added tax (VAT) came in well below expectations.

The latest official estimate was for a budget deficit of 5.7 per cent of gross national product (GNP). Parliament did not say what percentage of GNP the 950 billion rouble deficit would be.

The government has been fighting to prevent an even greater rise in this year's bndget deficit after parliament tried to balve the basie 28 per cent VAT, wbich brings in 60 per cent of all government funds.

Mr. Gaidar struck a compromise with hardliners Thursday allowing the VAT rate to fall to 20 per cent from Jan. 1.

He said an immediate cut in the rate would bave dealt a severe blow to his reform plans.

"VAT is the main source of income for the federal budget," Mr. Gaidar told parliament before the vote. "It is impossible to change this structure in just a few months."

In a later development the presidinm of the Russian parliament Friday appointed the bead of the former Soviet central bank as acting chairman of Russia's central bank, local journalists said.

Zimbabwe faces long credit crunch

HARARE (R) — Zimbabwe is likely to experience a long period of high interest rates as the government struggles to control the economy, local bankers say.

At the end of June, the central bank, the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (RBZ), raised its rediscount rate to 30 per cent from 25 per cent — the second five percentage point rise in less than three months.

The money market tightened drastically, leading to fears that some major firms, already operating below capacity as a result of a crippling drought, could be pushed into liquidation.

Nigerian fuel subsidy gulps $1.7b

LAGOS (R) — The former head of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) has said the state's subsidy for domestic fuel prices is 30.8 billion naira ($1.66 billion) a year and called for its gradual removal.

Thomas John, quoted by state television, told a public enquiry into the cause of a fuel scarcity that led to riots in May that the price of petrol was being subsidised by four naira per litre.

The pump price of petrol in Nigeria, a member of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries, is now 0.7 naira ($0.04) per litre, probably the cheapest in the world.

Mr. John said the 30.8 billion naira annual subsidies excluded those on diesel and duel purpose kerosine.

He said savings from the phasing out of the subsidies could be used to cushion the effects of the cuts.

Several NNPC officials and oil marketers have told the tribunal the low cost of fuel bad encouraged massive cross-border smuggling.

Military President Ibrahim Babangida told Reuters in a recent interview he wanted to leave the decision to a civilian administration to be inaugurated on Jan. 2 after presidential elections.

Financial Markets

Jordan Times in co-operation with Cairo Amman Bank

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

Currency	NEWYORK CLOSE Date 17/7/92	NEWYORK CLOSE Date 16/7/92
Sterling Pound*	1.9510	1.9390
Deutsche Mark	1.4393	1.4787
Swiss Franc	1.3013	1.3300
French Franc	4.9300	4.9925
Japanese Yen	124.38	125.38
European Currency Unit	1.3965	1.3766 **

* USD Per STG

** European Opening for 8:00 a.m. GMT

Eurocurrency Interest Rates — Date: 17/7/92

Currency	1 MTH	3 MTHS	6 MTHS	12 MTHS
U.S. Dollar	3.31	3.28	3.50	3.68
Sterling Pound	10.06	10.09	10.13	10.15
Deutsche Mark	9.69	9.75	9.73	9.75
Swiss Franc	8.75	8.75	8.81	8.75
French Franc	10.13	10.18	10.18	10.12
Japanese Yen	4.53	4.40	4.21	4.15
European Currency Unit	10.68	10.68	10.68	10.56

Interbank bid rates for amounts exceeding U.S. Dollars 1,000,000 or equivalent.

Precious Metals — Date: 18/7/92

Metal	USD/Oz	JD/Gm*	Metal	USD/Oz	JD/Gm
Gold	357.95	6.65	Silver	4.00	.090

JD Rates

Currency	Bid	Offer
U.S. Dollar	0.664	0.666
Sterling Pound	1.2947	1.3012
Deutsche Mark	0.4351	0.4574
Swiss Franc	0.5100	0.5126
French Franc	0.1345	0.1352
Japanese Yen*	0.5331	0.5358
Dutch Gelder	0.4031	0.4051
Swedish Krona*	0.1251	0.1257
Italian Lira*	0.0398	0.0601
Belgian Franc	0.02207	0.02218

* Per 100

Other Currencies — Date 18/7/92

Currency	Bid	Offer
Bahraini Dinar	1.7300	1.7430
Lebanese Lira*	0.0353	0.0400
Saudi Riyal	0.1765	0.1773
Kuwaiti Dinar	2.2500	2.3300
Qatari Riyal	0.1803	0.1820
Egyptian Pound	0.2000	0.2080
Omani Riyal	1.6900	.7100
UAE Dirham	0.1803	0.1820
Greek Drachma*	0.3645	0.3945
Cypriot Pound	1.5330	1.5630

* Per 100

CAB Indices for Amman Financial Market*

Index	15/7/92 Close	8/7/92 Close
All-Share	141.72	142.38
Banking Sector	104.35	104.95
Insurance Sector	150.34	130.19
Industry Sector	194.20	195.37
Services Sector	178.41	180.44

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

HOUSING BANK CENTER AMMAN - SHMEISANI
TELEPHONE: 660170 / 663170
ORGANIZED MARKET SHARE PRICE LIST FOR SATURDAY 18/07/1992

COMPANY'S NAME	TRADING VOLUME JD	PREV. CLOSING PRICE	OPENING PRICE	CLOSING PRICE
JORDAN ISLAMIC BANK	2,826	2.800	2.800	2.800
JORDAN KUWAIT BANK	180	1.870	1.860	1.860
THE HOUSING BANK	615	2.500	2.460	2.460
AMMAN BANK FOR INVESTMENT/OLD	4,620	1.160	1.150	1.160
REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT	2,043	1.090	1.090	1.090
NATIONAL PORTFOLIO SECURITIES	27,476	3.050	3.030	3.010
BUSINESS BANK	2,100	2.100	2.100	2.100
BEIT ELMAL SAVINGS&INVESTMENT FOR HOUSING	31,712	2.860	2.660	2.950
HOLY LAND INSURANCE	3,701	2.800	2.850	2.850
YARMOUK INSURANCE & REINSURANCE	6,625	2.600	2.650	2.650
PHILADELPHIA INSURANCE	38,000	3.890	3.800	3.800
JORDANIAN ELECTRIC POWER	3,060	1.240	1.250	1.260
ARAB INTERNATIONAL HOTELS	16,110	4.060	4.020	4.000
LIVESTOK & POULTRY	10,720	1.340	1.340	1.340
JORDAN NATIONAL SHIPPING LINES	1,560	2.400	2.400	2.400
JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION / ALRA'I	3,100	6.040	6.200	6.200
UNITED MIDDLE EAST & COMMODORE HOTELS	76,024	1.560	1.560	1.560
JORDAN MEDICAL CORPORATION	294	0.280	0.280	0.280
MACHINARY EQUIP. RENTING & MAINTENANCE	3,500	1.010	1.000	1.000
PETRA ENTRPRISES & EQUIPMENTS LEASING	1,188	0.960	0.950	0.950
JORDAN GULF REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT	4,131	0.700	0.700	0.710
JORDAN KUWAIT CO. FOR AGRI. & FOOD PROD.	848	1.180	1.130	1.130
ARAB PAPER CONVERTING & TRADING	1,500	1.510	1.500	1.500
JORDAN DAIRY	248	2.460	2.480	2.480
ARAB ALUMINIUM INDUSTRY	63,346	7.800	7.800	7.830
ARAB PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURING	17,053	9.780	9.760	9.740
THE INDUSTRIAL COMMERCIAL & AGRICULTURAL	15,128	5.800	5.800	5.800
ARAB CHEMICAL DETERGENTS INDUSTRIES	2,090	21.000	20.900	20.900
NATIONAL STEEL INDUSTRY	72,410	4.580	4.550	4.610
DAR AL DAWA DEVELOPMENT & INVESTMENT	36,245	6.650	6.650	6.650
INTERMEDIATE PETRO-CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES	15,875	3.750	3.750	3.730
JORDAN CERAMIC INDUSTRIES	3,525	4.570	4.700	4.700
JORDAN GLASS INDUSTRIES	539	0.780	0.770	0.770
NATIONAL INDUSTRIES	280	0.580	0.560	0.560
JORDAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES	13,585	4.200	4.180	4.180
ALADDIN INDUSTRIES	1,900	3.800	3.800	3.800
JORDAN INDUSTRIES & MATCH/JIMCO	605	1.140	1.140	1.150
SPINNING & WEAVING	2,022	3.090	3.110	3.110
NATIONAL CABLE & WIRE MANUFACTURING	19,795	6.730	6.710	6.710
JORDAN SULPHO-CHEMICALS	1,412	3.510	3.610	3.560
THE JORDAN CEMENT FACTORIES	35,353	1.240	1.230	1.240
JORDAN PRECAST CONCRETE INDUSTRY	16,240	0.580	0.580	0.580
UNIVERSAL MODERN INDUSTRIES	25,255	5.170	5.160	5.150
ARAB INVESTMENT & INTERNATIONAL TRADE	12,754	2.160	2.150	2.150
JORDAN PETROLEUM REFINARY	170	6.500	6.500	6.600
GRAND TOTAL	597,597			

Villa For Rent
Four-bedroom villa with two big halls, big kitchen, maid room, four verandas and a garage that can hold three cars. The villa is surrounded by one dunum garden with fruit trees.
If interested please call tel.: 642507 or 625249

OFFICE SPACE WANTED
A multinational company is seeking office space for its operation in Jordan wiht the following criteria:
- Location in western Amman
- At least 4 rooms or open space equivalence
- Availability of Tel./Tlx. lines

Kindly call 687218 between 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. Sunday through Thursday.

FOR RENT IN ABDOUN
An independent furnished floor in a villa.
Call tel.: 815304

FOR RENT
New Furnished Apartment (Roof)
Deluxe, 3 bedrooms (2 master), 2 bathrooms, 2 elevators for the building, with telephone. Place: Jabal Amman, between Third and Fourth Circles. Only JD 6,500 annually.
For more information please call: 646990 - 837864

TO LET
شقة مفروشة للإيجار
WELL FURNISHED APARTMENT
170 Sq. Meters
EXCELLENT LOCATION IN SHMEISANI
CALL : 668722

REQUIRED
Jordanian family requires a female housekeeper full-time.
For more information, please call: 680609

FOR SALE
Spare parts for Magirus Devtz, Unimong, Mercedes (trucks), Bomag, Fiat Allis available at Aqaba Free Zone (custom unpaid).
For more details contact telefax No. 652-987, Amman - not later than 20.07.1992

VILLA FOR RENT
Of an area of 320 square metres, consisting of 3 bedrooms, including one master, 3 bathrooms, livingroom, dining room, office room, very big kitchen, big salon, 3 sunny verandas, very big garden, separate entrance, garage.
Location: Khalda on a high and beautiful area. Annual rent: JD 11,000
Call tel.: 603793 from 9-5 p.m. for three days only.

FOR RENT
A furnished or unfurnished villa deluxe in Shmeisani; area 520m². Ground floor consists of: Two reception salons, dining room, living room, kitchen, and servant room. First floor: 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchenette, sitting salon, spacious veranda and a terrace. Land area 1,090m², nice garden, garage and driver's room.
Those interested please call: 669415

CAR FOR SALE (4×4)
Duty unpaid, 1990 Ford Bronco II, 4×4, U.S. specifications, automatic, power steering and power windows, A/C, stereo, tinted glass, alarm and remote looking system, silver/gray colour, 20,000 miles.
Asking price: US$ 18,500 or best offer
For information please call 694031

CINEMA CONCORD Tel: 677420
PARAMEDICS
Shows: 3:30, 6:45, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.
Showdown In Little Tokyo
Show: 5:10 p.m. only.

CINEMA PHILADELPHIA Tel: 634144
Mat Delon... in
A Kiss Before Dying
Shows: 12:30, 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.
The Bugs Bunny Road Runner Movie
Show: 11:00 a.m.

Nabil Al Mashini Theatre Tel: 675571
As of Wednesday July 22 a play for all the family
SHAHRAZAD AND SINBAD
Prepared and directed by Hakim Harb
Daily shows at 5 p.m. and special shows for schools.

Tel: 625155
AHLAN THEATRE
Nabil and Hisham
(former Rainbow cinema)
"Ahlan New World and Local Orders"
Show starts at 8:30 p.m.

CAR FOR SALE BY SEALED ENVELOPE
Renault 9, silver, model 1986, four doors over 100,000 km, manual transmission, duty unpaid.
Those interested should contact EC delegation, tel. 668191 or 668192 for inspection.
Bids shall be submitted to the delegation on Thursday, July 23, 1992 at the latest.

DELUXE FLOOR FOR RENT
Area 320 square metres consists of three bedrooms plus maid room and washing room, four bathrooms and large living room.
Location: Sweifiyeh.
Please call tel. 810362

Sarajevo quieter but scepticism about truce agreement persists

SARAJEVO (R) — The Bosnian capital Sarajevo was quieter overnight but residents were sceptical that Friday's truce agreed by factional leaders at talks in London would lead to a genuine ceasefire.

"The night was quieter than most this week. There were mortar exchanges and small arms fire but nothing as heavy as we were getting used to," said Zoran Babic, a Sarajevo Radio editor.

"There has been a reductioo in fighting, but it still persists. So it's too early to talk about a ceasefire, in which all want to believe in, but few really do."

The truce, agreed after days of EC-brokered talks in London, will take effect from 6 p.m. (1600 GMT) Sunday.

Describing the overnight exchanges, U.N. spokesman Mik Magnusson said: "A little noisy, but not too bad."

The ceotral old town and the heavily cootested Dobrinja district came under several mortar attacks, Mr. Babic said.

There was sporadic small arms and aotomatie weapons fire in the centre of new Sarajevo, a modern residential complex most of which was completed for the 1984 Winter Olympie Games.

The last shots were heard at 7 a.m. (0500 GMT) in the city centre near the line separating the warring forces.

Bosnia's President Alija Izetbegovic expressed donbts that Serbian forces would bonour the pact.

"Karadzic has talked many times about a ceasefire and he didn't respect one, ever," Mr. Izetbegovie said, referring to the leader of Serbs in Bosnia, Radovan Karadzic, one of three men who sigoed the agreement Friday.

The fighting has pitted Serbs opposed to the secession of Bosnia from the former Yugoslavia against pro-independence Bosnians, mostly Muslims and Croats. Since the war began in April, at least 7,500 people have been killed.

One of the key clauses of the agreement said the warring parties would place heavy weapons, from combat aircraft and tanks to mortars, under international supervision and would ask the United Nations Security Council to make the oecessary arrangements.

In theory, such snpervision already exists around Sarajevo, but U.N. officers here have accused both sides of hiding their hardware and cheating on a previous accord.

The danger of U.N. operations in the Balkan regioo was thrown into sharp focus Friday when two French members of the U.N. protection force in the former Yogoslav Republie of Croatia were killed in a mine blast on the Adriatic coast.

Captain Jean-Peirre Llienares and a Corporal Capo were killed wheo their jeep ran over a mine of the southern end of the Zemnnik in Zadar, a duty officer at the Croatian Military Command at the airport told Reuters.

They were the first to die in a military incident since the U.N. began peacekeeping operations in what used to be Yugoslavia. Two Argentinians and three Frenchmen have been killed io traffic accidents.

Fighting io Croatia ceased months ago and a 14,000-strong U.N. peacekeeping force has been deployed in the newly-independent republic to keep the peace between Serbs and Croats.

Meanwhile, Yugoslav Prime Minister Milan Panic, who said he hoped to go to Sarajevo soon to build on the truce accord, met British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd Saturday to discuss ways to end Bosnia's civil war.

On his return to Belgrade Friday evening from visits to Rome and Paris, Mr. Panic expressed "exceptional optimism" after talks with Italian Foreign Minister Vincenzo Scotti and French President Francois Mitterrand.

He said both had granted him the 100 days grace he asked for to implement his ambitious plan of establishing lasting peace in Bosnia and meeting conditions to have stringent U.N. sanctions against Belgrade lifted.

British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd met Mr. Panic Saturday for talks on how to end Bosnia's civil war.

Mr. Panic greeted Mr. Hurd at his Belgrade apartment in typical fashioo.

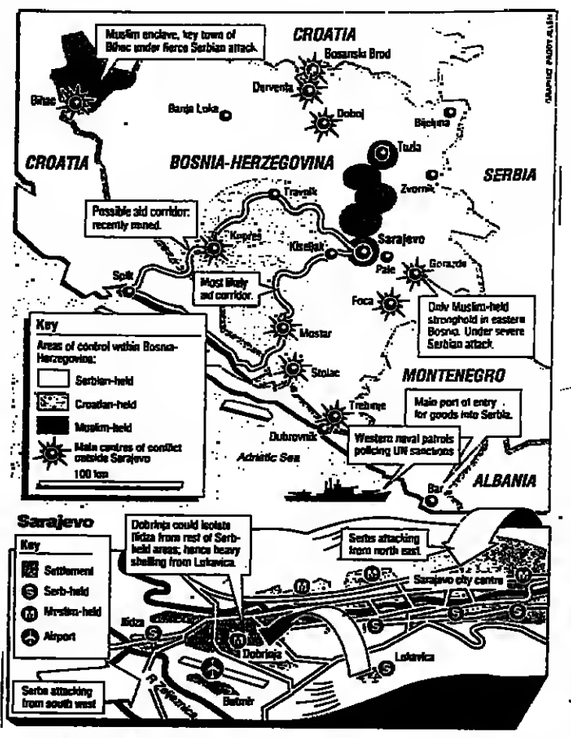
"I think with your group we can stop the war," he joked after he was introduced to a seemingly endless number of officials in the foreign secretary's entourage.

Mr. Hurd, on the third day of a fact-finding tour of Yugoslavia and all four breakaway republics, arrived in Belgrade Friday after a brief visit to the besieged Bosnian capital Sarajevo for a first-hand look at the conflict.

Mr. Panic told Mr. Hurd: "I think our problems are so obvious ... the more obvious the problem the easier it is to solve it.

"They're shooting. We just have to tell them oot to shoot."

Mr. Hurd said he was encouraged by the ceasefire agreement signed in Londoo Friday.



78 to be charged in S. Africa massacre

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — Police said that 78 people will be charged in a township massacre that derailed political talks and sparked U.N. involvement in South Africa's conflict.

The suspects are residents of a workers' hostel reputed to be a stronghold of the Inkatha Freedom Party, National Police Commissioner Gen. Johan Van Der Merwe said in a brief statement. He said they face charges of murder or public violence and are expected to appear in court Monday.

At least 42 blacks were killed in the Boipatong massacre on June 17, which led the African National Congress to break off talks with the government on political reforms. The ANC blamed the killings on government laxity toward violence and charged police aided the killers.

The 78 suspects were rounded up shortly after the killings for questioning and will remain in custody, police said.

The announcement came a day after the U.N. Security Council agreed to send a special envoy to South Africa to try to revive the ANC-government talks.

The ANC favours international involvement but said it would pursue its own campaign of strikes and other mass action to galvanise opposition to the government, including the occupation of government buildings.

Unveiling new details of the plan Friday, the ANC reiterated plans for a oationwide strike starting Aog. 3 and lasting through the week.

An employers' group has been meeting with ANC allies to try to prevent the strike, and the statement said the ootcome of these talks could lead to the strike being scaled back.

In the campaign's final phase, offices, factories and government buildings would be occupied, including the government headquarters in Pretoria, and ANC President Nelson Mandela would be named head of state, it said.

ANC officials stressed the occupations and Mr. Mandela's appointment would be "symbolic" and not achieved through force.

Pallo Jordan, an ANC spokesman, said while the group welcomed the U.N. move it did not mean the immediate resumption of negotiations. That won't happen until the government satisfactorily addresses ANC demands to end political violence and speed up the transition to multiracial democracy, he said.

There was oo immediate ANC reaction to the police statement.

The current stalemate marks South Africa's worst political crisis since President F.W. De Klerk legalised the ANC in 1990 and began talks to end white-minority rule.

More than 12,000 blacks have died in political violence since 1984, 8,000 of them since Mr. De Klerk came to power three years ago.

The ANC blames government security forces for the violence, saying they instigate clashes to undermine the ANC and bolster Inkatha. The government says most clashes are due to a war between Inkatha and ANC supporters, and it denies involvement.

Former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will head a U.N. mission to South Africa to try to end the political crisis and violence, U.N. officials announced Friday.

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

7 killed in Moldova shelling

KISHINYOV, Moldova (R) — At least seven people were killed in overnight shelling in Moldova, threatening a shaky ceasefire between governmeot forces and ethnie Russian rebels in the former Soviet republic's Eastern Dnestr region. Moldovan Defence Ministry spokesman Georgy Monteann said Saturday a renegade force opposed to the ceasefire had shelled a police station in the Dnestr town of Bendery, killing four Moldovan policemen and wounding 24. But a spokesman for the Dnester region, who said three of its guards were also killed and many people wounded in the hstling, dismissed the idea that renegades had been responsible. Several hundred people have been killed since March in fierce clashes between the two sides. The Russian-speaking secessionists, who have already declared independence, fear possible unification with Romania could turn them into second-class citizens.

Rutskoi: Kozyrev should go

MOSCOW (R) — Russian Vice-President Alexander Rutskoi has called for the resignation of Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev, accusing him of spreading rumours of a new right-wing coup, Interfax News Agency reported. Mr. Rutskoi, deputy to President Boris Yeltsin, told a political meeting in Moscow that there had been too many recent rumours of a new coup. "Even people occupying such posts as foreign minister are talking about this," the agency quoted him as saying. "I think such people should not stay in their posts." Opposition to the 40-year-old foreign minister is growing and there is increasing speculation in Moscow that he will be replaced in the near future.

Vietnamese angry over MIA issue

HANOI (R) — Vietnamese are angry at the attention paid to U.S. servicemen missing since the Vietnam War while little is said of hundreds of thousands of local people who are also missing, a Hanoi official said. Vn Mao, a National Assembly deputy and senior member of the Communist Party, told a news conference that voters in Hanoi recently criticised him for allowing U.S. politicians to exploit the issue and to maintain an embargo against Vietnam. He said families in his Hanoi constituency had 100 relatives missing since the war. The government estimates there are 300,000 missing Vietnamese across the country. "(Voters) asked why it was that tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese are missing, not to mention the millions killed," he said. "They want to know why our national assembly and its deputies never mention this while the U.S. Congress fiercely debates this issue and stirs up U.S. public opinion to fuel hostility against Vietnam, to continue the embargo against Vietnam," he said. His comments followed Vietnam's expulsion last Friday of two American experts taking part in a joint search in Quang Binh province for remains of or clues to missing U.S. servicemen.

18 killed in Peru car bomb attacks

LIMA (AP) — Two hoge car bombs blamed on leftist rebels tore apart a wealthy residential nighbourhood, destroying buildings in a shower of shattered glass and metal. Police said Friday at least 18 people died and 100 were injured. The blasts were the most gruesome episode in the current wave of rebel violence in the Lima area. In the past 24 hours, two other car bombs exploded at police stations. Four policemen were reported wounded. Police said there were about six other incidents overnight, most of them involving dynamite attacks on banks, gasoline stations and power pylons. Police originally believed there were more attacks because of the widespread damage caused by the first car bomb. No one claimed responsibility for the attacks, but police suspected they were the work of the Maoist Shining Path. Crews searched for bodies Friday among the rubble in the fashionable Miraflores neighbourhood. The corpses were wrapped in bloodstained cloth and piled together. Severed hands and feet were lying in the street.

Colombian volcano explodes

BOGOTA, Colombia (R) — A Colombian volcano spewed ash and stones high into the air, breaking windows and causing alarm in nearby villges, officials said. The long-dormant Galeras Volcano, 500 kilometres southwest of Bogota close to the border with Ecuador, became active in 1989 and has several times emitted ash and gas, raising fears of an eruption. Officials said the volcano exploded hurling small stones and ashes five kilometres into the air. "It was an explosion of a medium degree," Alvaro. Sarama, governor of the southwestern province of Narino, where the volcano is located, told local RCN Radio. But he said life in the nearby town of Pasto was normal and there were no injuries or damage.

Angolan elections set for Sept. 29-30

LUANDA, Angola (AP) — Angola will hold its first multi-party elections for president and parliament on Sept. 29-30, President Eduardo Dos Santos said in a statement broadcast on state radio. Former rebel leader Jonas Savimbi is expected to challenge Mr. Santos. The elections for president and national legislators are required under a peace treaty signed by Mr. Santos and Mr. Savimbi in May 1991 ending 16 years of civil war. The president will be elected for a five-year term, while the 223 legislators will serve four years. Three of the deputies will be chosen by the 1.5 million Angolans living abroad, mostly in Portugal, Brazil and Zaire. Savimbi had accused Mr. Santos' government of planning to delay the election, while Mr. Santos accused his former adversary of plotting to seize power by force. At least five people were killed in a gun battle between the two factions last week.

COLUMN

Northern Exposure picks up 16 Emmy nominations

LOS ANGELES (R) — The nominations for U.S. television's equivalent of Hollywood's Oscars were announced and a CBS-TV programme about life in an Alaskan hamlet swept the nominations. Northern Exposore, a dramatic series, was nominated for 16 Emmy Awards — more than any other U.S. television show. British actress Angela Lansbury was nominated in the outstanding actress in a drama series category for her leading role as the mystery novelist who never fails to help various humbling detectives solve crimes in the CBS-TV show Murder, She Wrote. This is her 13th nomination and she has yet to win an Emmy. While NBC Television lead the networks with 100 oominations, the day clearly belonged to Northern Exposure as the Academy of Television Arts and Scieoces announced the nominees. The series was oominated for oumerous technical awards and four of its featured players were also nominated for their roles.

Cuban daily has sweeter paper

HAVANA (R) — Readers in Havana noticed a oew feel to Cuba's official newspaper Granma. Because of shortages of oewsprint the state pohlishers produced an experimental edition of Granma in paper made from dried sugar cane polp known as "bagasse". The pages were noticeahly coarser and darker. Granma said the sugar cane pulp edition was being printed as an experiment in Havana and surrounding province. The new paper was being produced at the Cuba-9 Pulp Factory outside the capital. Cuba used to import newsprint from the former Soviet Union, but supplies collapsed following the hreak-up of the Soviet state and the Communist-ruled island was forced to cut back sharply the circulation of newspapers, periodicals and books.

Menem donates organs for transplant

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Argentine President Carlos Menem has annomced he had decided to donate all his organs for transplants npon his death. The high-living president, who at 62 still plays soccer and loves to drive fast cars, said he was bequeathing his body "as an act of love" and an example for others to follow. "I want many Argentines and many people in the world who are constantly talking about love to help humanity in this way," he told a reporter from the private Radio Mitre station. Mr. Menem said he was moved to donate his organs by the case of a young Argentine mother who recently gave part of her liver to her terminally ill two-year-old daughter. To allow the mother to undergo the puhlicised operation, Mr. Menem signed special legislatioo allowiog organ transplants from live donors.

U.S. police solve mystery of kissing couple

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Police believe they have solved the mystery of the kissing couple and the empty parking metres. Police said they videotaped a couple walking along a street and appearing to embrace, passionately every few yards when in fact the man was busy cleaning the coins out of parking metres. Donald Simmons, 53, of Kenner and Cheryl Collins, 38, of Metairie were arrested Snoday oight aod booked with theft. Charges were pending. "They embraced and the metre seemed to disappear between them. Then they walked to the next metre," said Police Lt. Frank Ben. After opening the metre with a key, Simmons, described as a skilled locksmith, slipped the money to the woman, who slipped it into a bag strapped to her body under her skirt, police said. It took about 12 seconds to empty each set of double metres, Lt. Ben said. A search of the woman after their arrest Sunday turned up $400 in marked quarters that had been planted in the metres, but police think the total could be far higher, Lt Ben said. Financial records at Mr. Simmons' house indicated he might have stolen up to $150,000 in a year's time. And Mr. Simmons "admitted he had been doing it since 1985," Lt. Ben said. If the thefts were at the rate of $150,000 a year, the take in seven years would be 1 million. Mr. Simmons has a workshop at home with tools for making keys and a parking metre apparently used to make a pattern for a key that fit it, police said.

Landmark arms treaty goes into effect

BRUSSELS (AP) — A historic accord for deep cuts in stockpiles of tanks and other non-onclear arms in Europe took effect, as Canadian experts arrived in Russia for the first weapons inspection under the pact.

The conventional armed forces in Europe (CFE) treaty was provisionally implemented for 120 days, nearly two years after it was signed by NATO and its former Warsaw Pact enemies.

The agreement must still be ratified by the legislatures of Belarus and Armenia, former Soviet repnhlics, before it becomes legally binding. Both have promised approval.

Soon after the accord went into effect, a team of Canadian experts arrived in Russia and immediately set off for an unidentified site to carry ont the first inspection allowed under the agreement, Canadian officials said.

For the next four months, the 29 nations signing the accord will be allowed to visit each other's military bases, depots and other sites to inspect and verify the list of weapons drawn up by every government.

From those inventories, nations will make reductions over the next 40 months in main battle tanks, artillery, armoured combat vehicles, attack helicopters and combat aircraft.

The CFE treaty was first signed in November 1990 by the 16 nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation and the six of the former Warsaw Pact, the Eastern military alliance.

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, Western nations feared the accord would never take effect. The Kremlin had signed the pact but never ratified it.

At the urging of the West, Russia and seven other former Soviet republics agreed to abide by the treaty's terms, and divided up the weapons cuts negotiated by the Kremlin.

The newly independent nations will have to scrap tens of thousands of tanks, artillery pieces and other hardware stockpiled by the one-time superpower during the cold war. Russia will hold on to most of the remaining arms.

Each side — NATO and the Warsaw Pact nations — must reduce to and equal ceiling of 20,000 tanks in an area stretching from the Atlantic coast to the Ural Mountains, deep in former Soviet territory.

The nations recently negotiated an accompanying accord that set national troop ceilings in Europe. It covers all and-based forces, including armies, air forces and reservists called op for more than 90 days.

Sikh man connected to airliner bombing arrested

BOMBAY (R) — Indian police have arrested a Sikh man in connection with the bombing of an Air India Boeing 747 which exploded off the coast of Ireland in 1985 killing all 329 people aboard, a senior police official said Saturday.

Bombay Police Commissioner S. Ramamurthy told Reuters that Manjit Singh, alias Lal Singh, was overpowered Thursday by an anti-terrorist squad which had been tipped he would be arriving by train in Bombay from the northern state of Punjab.

Mr. Ramamurthy said Mr. Singh would be arraigned in court later Saturday.

He said the anti-terrorist squad prevented Mr. Singh from bitting into a lethal cyanide pill — a device militants often use to avoid police interrogation.

Mr. Ramamurthy said the 30-year-old, self-styled lieutenant-general of the Khalistan Liberation Force was also wanted on charges of smuggling arms to insurgency-ridden Punjab from neighbouring Pakistan.

Bush buoyed by Perot's pullout

JACKSON, Wyoming (Agencies) — President George Bush ended a Rocky Mountain fishing vacatioo Friday, buoyed by Ross Perot's withdrawal from the presidential race and expressing confidence that he will benefit.

The prescideot's campaign chairman, Robert Teeter, played down instant polling that showed Bill Clinton coming out of the Democratic national convention with a big lead over Mr. Bush. The polls also show Mr. Clinton winning back Democrats who had defected to Mr. Perot.

Mr. Bush said after Mr. Perot's withdrawal that he believes legions of conservative Perot supporters will flock to his campaign. Mr. Clinton expressed confidence they would go his way.

"Certainly we'd rather have better polls this morning," Mr. Teeter acknowledged oo NBC-TV. But he called the results "very artifical."

Mr. Teeter noted that many of Mr. Perot's supporters were conservatives who had supported Ronald Reagan and Mr. Bush in the past. "We're absolutely confident we can attract them to our campaign," he said.

Mr. Bush resumes campaigning Friday, at a barbecue with local townspeople and later in Salt lake City, Utah, where the president met Mormon Church leaders and Utah Republican leaders.

In Dallas, Mr. Perot went to U.S. television Friday to urge his supporters to use their oumbers to decide the presidential election, but said he was "definitely out" of the race.

Mr. Perot said on Cable News Network's Larry King Live talk show that a national meeting of his supporters was being organised at which a new strategy would be worked out for what he at times described as the formation of a third party.

In often contradictory comments which were his first since officially withdrawing from the contest Thursday, Mr. Perot said his grassroots organisation should change into a "protest" movement that would influence all elections, including the Nov. 3 poll for president.

During emotional telephone call-ins to the show from often weeping supporters, the singer-actress Cher pleaded with Mr. Perot to maintain his leadership role. A spokesman for CNN said they had confirmed that the call was from the actress.

"Whether you like it or not, you are the focus, you are the father of this patriot movement," Cher told Mr. Perot.

Eileen Murphy, spokeswoman for CNN in New York, told Reuters Cher called the CNN Los Angeles bureau and told a producer she wanted to speak with Mr. Perot. They connected her with a supervising producer in Atlanta, said Mr. Murphy.

Mr. Perot replied that he could be more effective outside the presidential campaign.

The conversation in New York between Mr. Perot and the popular talk show host was the latest twist in the swift-changing saga about the maverick Texan's challenge to President George Bush and Democratic nominee Bill Clinton.

Mr. Perot entered the presidential race four months ago, drawing significant support. He peaked in opinion polls three weeks ago and then his campaign went into decline under attack over his management style and lack of a specific programme.

Two days ago his chief strategist Ed Rollins resigned in a signal of turmoil in he campaign. The resignation was followed 24 hours last by Mr. Perot's announcement that be was abandoning his bid because it was disruptive to the nation.

In this latest turn, Mr. Perot's message to Mr. Bush and Mr. Clinton, scrambling to woo his four million volunteer supporters, was that his movement should stay united to change America.

His remarks signalled that he intended to remain a player on the U.S. political scene even though he had withdrawn from direct involvement in the November election.

"It is terribly important that group stay together, and I will help them and assist them, and provide anything I can so that they can have an absolutely overwhelming impact, not only on the presidential race, but the House and Senate races this year too," Mr. Perot said.

CNN's Murphy said that during the 90 minutes Mr. Perot was on the show they were flooded with calls. "There was never a minote when the lines weren't blinking constantly," she said.

Mr. Perot said his supporters could have a significant impact on the future of the country by putting their weight behind candidates of whom they approved in all types of elections.

"We're on the way now to impacting the whole system, not just the White House," he said.

Mr. Perot said his aides were arranging for the chairman of the Perot Petition Committees in all 50 states to meet as soon as possible to discuss "what they want to do."

Mr. Perot said he was not planning to withdraw his name [illegible] about 25 states where he qualified for the ballot unless his volunteers asked him to.

He also said he wanted volunteers to continue collecting petition signatures and put him on the ballot in all 50 states to help their leverage over the parties.

Ozone negotiators agree to move up deadline

GENEVA (Ageocies) — A U.N.-sponsored meeting on eliminating ozone-destroying chemicals ended Friday with a general agreement to eliminate some substances by 1995 but no certainty on others.

Environmental groups accused European nations at the nine-day meeting of trying to weaken plans to help developing countries switch to environmentally safter technology.

The gathering was to draw up proposals for a meeting in Copenhagen in November to revise a treaty on controlling ozone-destroying chemicals such as chlorofluorocarbons, or CFCs.

Researchers have detected growing gaps in the atmosphere's ozone layer, which cuts out harmful ultraviolet rays from the sun. That is expected to increase skin cancer and blindness and damage marine food chains.

Mustafa Tolba, head of the U.N. Environment Programme, said there was broad agreement to ban chlorofluorocarbons by the end of 1995. He said negotiations would continue on other damaging substances such as methyl bromide, widely used as a pestiticde.

The United States and European governments have already announced such measures.

The singers of the ozone treaty agreed in 1990 to phase out CFCs and halons by the end of the century. CFCs are used in refrigeration, air conditioners and aerosols. Halons are used in fire-fighting foam.

The U.N. has said that if the chemicals are banned by 2000, the ozone layer would not recover until 2130, because of accumulated chemicals in the atmosphere.

Mr. Tolba said experts would meet in September to come up with a timetable for eliminating hydrofluorocarbons. They were developed as alternatives to CFCs but also have been found to destroy the ozone layer. Mr. Tolba proposed a deadline of 2005 for a complete ban.

The U.S. government proposed banning methyl bromide by the end of the century, but the U.S. chief delegate Robert Reinstein said this received little support.

The environmental groups Friends of the Earth International and Greenpeace said the planned CFC and halon bans were undermined by a loophole allowing their continued use for essential purposes. They criticised the lack of a deadline to ban the other chemicals.

"Scientists have sounded the alarm, industry has developed viable alternatives and public opinion wants firm action," said Liz Cook of Friends of the Earth. "Yet behind closed doors, the resolve of governments to protect the ozone layer is weakening."

Friends of the Earth accused European nations of trying to back out commitments to help the developing world pay for phasing out harmful substances.

The Mootreal Protocol includes a $240 million over the 1991-1993 period. The money needed for 1994-1996 is estimated at about $500 million.

Britain and the Netherlands proposed having the World Bank take over the fund, prompting fears that it would be more difficult to get access to money.

Meanwhile, a researcher said gradual warming of the Pacific Ocean's surface off southern California has caused the sea level to rise by 1 to 1½ inches (2 to 3 cm) in the past 42 years.

Scripps Institute oceanographer Dean Roemmich said the warming was most pronounced down to about 325 feet (100 metres), the area where most of the marine life is found.

More study is needed to find out what damage small changes in temperature could do to the microscopic plants and animals, called plankton, which are the base of the marine food chain, be said in an article in the weekly journal Science.

There is no immediate threat to soothern California's coastal towns and harbours, but the potential flooding and damage from heavy storms and high tides could be slightly greater.

"The higher water temperature caused the seawater to expand and gradually increase in height," the study said.

This finding could be important as scientists study the possible impact of the greenhouse effect on the Earth's oceans and Mr. Roemmich wrote that it was a "matter for both strong concern and interest."

However, Mr. Roemmich cautioned that the rise in sea level in this part of the Pacific did not mean other areas of the Pacific or the other oceans were also rising.

"If the warming continues, it could be a signal of a general ocean warming, but it could just as easily return to a cooler condition as it was in the 1950s," he said.

Mr. Roemmich tracked a 42-year warming trend of about 1.5 degrees (1.0 degree Centigrade) over a vast area of the Pacific's surface covering 77,000 square miles (200,000 square kilometres) off southern California.

هكذا من الأصل